July 20, 1774. NUMB. 2378.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the INHABITANTS of the different COLONIES IN AMERICA.

"When danger is added to the calamity of the times, he "who ſhall communicate his ſentiments on public affairs "with decency and frankneſs, merits attention and indul- "gence, if he may not aſpire to approbation or praiſe.

QUINCEY."

AT a time when a corrupt and deſigning Miniſtry are making uſe of every device to bring you to a ſubmiſſion to their oppreſſive and arbitrary yoke, it behoves every friend to America to exert his efforts, be they ſmall or great, for the preſervation of his country from ſuch acts of tyranny, as, if tamely acquieſced in, muſt reduce the freemen of this happy land to a ſtate of vaſſalage and ſlavery, as perfect and compleat as any country ever experienced.

A determined and fixed reſentment to theſe meaſures hath taken root in the breaſt of every American, from New-Hampſhire to South-Carolina, and the propriety of a Congreſs of Delegates from every province, appointed by the Repreſentatives, appears to all a meaſure moſt likely to effect the great and ſalutary ends, which we ſo much wiſh for. As large Committees from the various counties of this province are ſhortly to meet in this city, to conſult and deliberate on the moſt proper inſtructions to be handed to ſuch Delegates, as your Repreſentatives may conſtitute, ſome conſiderations, offered at this time by an individual, may not perhaps be deemed improper or impertinent.

Much has been ſaid, and you have been repeatedly told, of the abſolute neceſſity of being cloſely united; you have been cautioned and warned of the dreadful effects of a diſ-union; I again recommend to you, above every other conſideration, an adherence to its importance.

It is to be lamented, that your ſentiments, with regard to the mode of redreſs, ſhould continue ſo various. You are all embarked in the ſame grand cauſe—in the ſame bark—it is a common cauſe—the preſervation of one is the preſervation of all—divided reſolutions, while they ſtrengthen your enemies, they will weaken the efforts of your warmeſt advocates. Remember that, in whatever manner you combat, your whole ſtrength ſhould not at once be exhauſted—your ſtruggle may be permanent.—That ſide which can, with the leaſt detriment, hold out the longeſt, may be aſſured in the end of being crowned with ſucceſs. If then you are wiſe enough to fall on ſuch meaſures, as without great inconvenience you can purſue for a continuance, you need not fear attaining the ſummit of your wiſhes. But if, on the contrary, the meaſures we adopt ſhould be haſty, inconſiderate and raſh, the reſult of an heated violence and ungoverned zeal, there is great danger they may be ſuch, as a Britiſh Miniſtry might take the advantage of, and diminiſh the force of the only mode you have now left to extricate your country from its preſent difficulties.

Reflexions have been thrown out in our public papers by an author, under the ſignature of "A Younger Brother," which ſeem calculated as well to make parties and diviſions among yourſelves, as to aſperſe the characters of the merchants in this city, who have, on occaſions heretofore, cheerfully ſacrificed their intereſt in ſupport of their liberties, when rival ports, on the one hand and on the other, were taking advantage of their public ſpirit, and raiſing fortunes at the expence of their patriotiſm.—Another author, or perhaps the ſame, who calls himſelf "Anglus Americanus," with motives not more praiſeworthy than the former, undertakes to abuſe diſingenuouſly every perſon, who ſhall recommend prudence and moderation. Theſe he brands with the epithet of "worſe than tyrannical invaders of our rights." You cannot, my countrymen, but be convinced of the expediency of great moderation and prudence at ſo critical a period. Men, who would inculcate different ſentiments, deſerve rebuke—but forgive and pity their weakneſs.

If you obſerve in ſome an over-heated paſſion, let it not excite your animoſity. Perſwade that rage to ſubſide, and reaſon will take the helm. Eradicate from your hearts all diſcord, party or diſtinction. Unite with one heart, and with one hand, to recover by your union, what you have loſt for want of it. Plant in your conſtitution the tree of liberty,—"water and nouriſh it, cheriſh its branches." Deſtroy every thing that would ſupplant or abuſe it. The abuſe of liberty has poiſoned the minds of too many, and has almoſt eſtabliſhed tyranny upon its ruins.

In your ſtruggles, diveſt not yourſelves of that dependance on Great-Britain, which it is your intereſt and happineſs to ſecure and maintain. She is the guardian of the Atlantic, through which your fleets muſt paſs and repaſs, to convey to diſtant regions the produce of your ſoil, and make ſuch returns as may ſuit your intereſt, convenience or neceſſity. In this ocean have your fleets been protected, and again may you look with aſſurance of protection from the ſame hand, whenever a foreign power may attempt to invade you. The manœuvres of one Miniſtry ſhould not throw you into a ſtate of deſperation. You have warm advocates in the Britiſh Senate—by a guarded conduct, at the preſent juncture, their number will be augmented.

Great-Britain hath *conſtitutionally* no yoke even for her enemies, ſhe ſurely can have none for her children in America, who inherit all the rights, privileges and immunities, as if they had been born within the realm. A Miniſter hath attempted to deprive you of this inheritance. I dare to predict, he will experience the mortification of a diſappointment, and that the period of his fall is near at hand. But then, my countrymen, it requires your deepeſt conſideration, it demands your united wiſdom. One ill-judged ſtep may protract the wiſhed-for reconciliation, render the event more uncertain, and your liberties more dangerous. Let your reſolves be ſuch, as no friend to your conſtitution can reaſonably object to. If you err, it is better to err through caution than temerity. If your reſolves, on trial, ſhould appear too precipitate, you cannot retract with honour—if too relaxed, it is eaſy to add to their force. This will be an evidence of the increaſe of your love for the cauſe.

Some may ſay that Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe, and that it is neceſſary ſomething be immediately done to reſtore her. What can be done? You would not certainly take up arms, and oppoſe force to force. You anſwer by no means; neither will you, I hope, enter into ſuch reſolutions, that a Miniſtry, poſſeſſed of a perfect knowledge of your ſituation, would know you cannot abide under. Would an experienced commander think he had obtained an advantage, when, by diſtreſſing his enemies, he had ruined his own army?

A non-importation of Britiſh goods, and a non-exportation to Great-Britain and the Weſt-Indies, have been by ſome propoſed, and by ſome adopted. I fear this plan has been dictated rather by an heated zeal, than by approved reaſon and moderation. Before we go ſo far, I would recommend, as the moſt firm and prudent ſtep that can be taken, that as ſoon as the Congreſs be convened, they unite in a dutiful, firm and ſpirited addreſs to the Throne, with a remonſtrance to both Houſes of Parliament, and endeavour to obtain a redreſs of grievances through that mode, which of all others is the moſt conſtitutional, and on that account moſt likely to be productive of the accompliſhment of your wiſhes. Firſt know the fate of ſuch addreſs and remonſtrance; and I ſhould think it worthy your conſideration, whether it would not be well that theſe ſhould be accompanied by circular letters from the merchants here, to the merchants and manufacturers in the different towns and counties in England, requeſting their aid and aſſiſtance in the redreſs of our grievances. This had a very happy effect in repealing the Stamp-act. If theſe meaſures may delay the relief of Boſton (which I believe would not be the caſe) let the Colonies raiſe a ſum to make up her loſs. This will be evincing that we look on the ſufferings of that port, as the ſuffering of the whole continent. Many dangerous conſequences might enſue your going to too great lengths at a time, when the Engliſh nation has conceived an idea of your being in a ſtate of rebellion.

If the nation, exaſperated at your conduct, ſhould countenance the Miniſtry in any perſecuting ſcheme—what if they ſhould declare you totally independant of her, and withdraw her protection from you. The conſequence will be, that you muſt fight your own battles alone. This would be a yoke, that neither you nor your childrens children could endure—it would reduce you to a ſituation of all men the moſt pitiable. You muſt then be at the expence of forming and maintaining an army and navy, for the defence and ſecurity of this wide extended coaſt. A navy not proportioned to your ability, but proportioned to the ſtrength of the moſt potent maritime powers in Europe. This expence would be more galling and oppreſſive, than ſubmitting to the prerogative of a Britiſh Parliament. If indeed you take a ſhort ſighted ſurvey, and limit the proſpect to America, you will ſee no cauſe to dread the effects of a war; but you are to extend your views ſtill further—you are to look for the diſturbers of your tranquility from another quarter. It is againſt your European enemies that you muſt proportion your defenſive powers; if they are not formidable enough to oppoſe, you can expect no effect from them. Your capital cities and principal towns are all ſituated on navigable water; poor indeed and defenceleſs are your fortifications; the ſhips of war have free acceſs to them, and give you the choice, either peaceably to ſubmit to your invader, or ſuffer your ſtately piles, reared by your anceſtors, to meet the conflagration, and be buried under their own aſhes. You muſt then retire into the wilderneſs, and live like ſavage men with ſavage beaſts, while your enemies, maſters of the coaſt, would in a little time be poſſeſſed of the inland country, in ſpight of every oppoſition. Thus would America, if left to herſelf, and deſerted by Great-Britain, fall under ſome great power, or be divided among the different ſtates in Europe, who would for ever be contending for a ſuperiority, and involve this whole continent in eternal war and bloodſhed. Not long then would your independance exiſt.

What if England ſhould give up Canada to the French? This has been urged by a miniſterial writer, as the moſt ſure method that can be invented, to reduce the other Colonies to a ſtate of dependance on Great-Britain. We are ſurrounded on almoſt every ſide by Canada, as Portugal is by Spain, inhabited by your natural enemies, bound by their religion to oppoſe you, whoſe perfidy and treachery you want not inſtances to elucidate,—in alliance with the ſavage nations, whoſe glory and delight are in human ſlaughter. Theſe united would oblige you, at a vaſt expence, to protect your frontiers from their hoſtilities. A Miniſtry then diſpoſed, taking the advantage of your inteſtine commotions, might with little difficulty inſult and diſtreſs you, lay taxes on you, and if found not willing to comply, force you to obedience. The giving up Canada is of great importance; but, ſay they, it is better to loſe that part than the whole, and let a rival empire raiſe itſelf up to demoliſh this. Should this not be, and ſhould we continue, by inflammatory publications and irritating meaſures, to inſtil into the Americans a ſpirit of reſentment and diſloyalty againſt our parent country, we may progreſs ſo far, that nothing ſhort of a civil war will be the conſequence—the diſtant idea of which preſents to the view of an American ſuch a ſcene of accumulated horror and barbarity, that our hearts, I truſt, muſt revolt at the poſſibility of it.

If none of theſe ſhould be adopted may we venture to conſider, that if the Parliament ſhould give up the right of taxing the Colonies for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue—ſhould repeal the tea-act—reſtore Boſton—and only claim a right to the regulation of trade—take you upon the ground you have given up—and tax you on the principles you have granted them—are you better then than now? Have not your political writers, with one voice, exclaimed—Place us in the ſame happy ſituation we were in before the æra of the Grenville adminiſtration. Then were we happy—contented—free. A mutual confidence, and a mutual love, united us in one firm bond of amity and love. Our trade throve—our cities flouriſhed—the intereſt of one was the intereſt of the other—taught by the kind indulgence of Great-Britain to us, we honoured—we loved—we revered—we almoſt adored her.—But a monſter in the ſhape of human form firſt invented, firſt forged chains for the moſt loyal and loving ſubjects his Majeſty had on earth. Suppoſe then they take you at your word—they claim no privileges to tax you, but what acts, before the adminiſtration of Grenville, will give them precedents for;—will your ſituation be one tittle better than now? You have given them liberty to prevent the building a ſlitting-mill; and on theſe principles they may tell you, you are not to uſe a ſpinning-wheel. Can any ſyſtem be formed to keep you more dependant? An act laying a duty on the productions of foreign countries, and this act acknowledged conſtitutional, gives them a right to lay duties on what you ſend to foreign countries. An act laying a duty on coffee from our own iſlands, and this acknowledged conſtitutional, gives them a right to lay duties on the flour you ſend there. How can you now call in queſtion their authority to keep them in force? Our advocates have given up this right, and the plaudits, beſtowed on their works, have eſtabliſhed them as political creeds from one end to the other of the continent.

A reſolution to ſtop your exportations to the Weſt-Indies, I could wiſh to have explained. What ſecurity are you to have that veſſels, bound to Portugal, may not bear away to the Weſt-India iſlands, and what method can you take to remedy this evil? Or, if it could be remedied while the breach between Great-Britain and her Colonies continues ſo wide, is it not rational to ſuppoſe, that they would prohibit your ſending produce to any other part of the world? So that to ſtop exportation to the Weſt-Indies would be to ſtop all trade.

A Non-importation from Great-Britain I would be glad to ſee ſuſpended, till we hear whether the remonſtrances of our Congreſs have the deſired effect. The leſs any trade is obſtructed, the better. It is this trade, which has enriched us, which has made us flouriſh, which has raiſed our merchants to opulence and independance, raiſed the landed intereſt to its preſent value, kept up the price of our country produce, brought about an happy intercourſe of exchange for the toil of the farmer, made a demand for ſhip-building, and given a vent for our iron. It is a political and mercantile maxim, "that commerce is that alone by which a nation ſupports its head." Lord Bacon tells you, "if merchants flouriſh not, a kingdom will have empty veins, and flouriſh little." Fenelon tells you, "trade alone has made our landed eſtates valuable." Beaux tells you, "after all the machinations and intrigues of politics which can be purſued, experience has and ever will evince, that a tenacious regard to our commercial rights ever has and ever will prove the grand pillar of a ſtate." Poſtlethwait tells you, "commerce is as neceſſary to the very exiſtence of a ſtate, as rain or ſun-ſhine to a plant, when nature requires them.—Commerce is that alone by which a nation is rendered of conſequence, and makes it formidable with foreign powers.—Commerce alone increaſes population, and empire ever has and ever will follow it."

I would not, my countrymen, that trade be carried on at the hazard of our liberties. Valuable as trade is, and however neceſſary it may be to the exiſtence of a ſtate, our rights, our liberties, muſt be ſupported. But at preſent they are indefinite, they are undetermined and unaſcertained. A line muſt be drawn, before it can be treſpaſſed on. The Colonies claim exemption from taxation—the Parliament claim the right. I want the important conteſt ſettled on real conſtitutional principles, that we may tranſmit to our children liberties, poſſeſſed by an indiſputable title—a right, which cannot be taken away by ſophiſtry or by force.

If Deputies could be appointed by a Congreſs from the various Colonies, to ſettle this matter on the other ſide the water, every purpoſe might be anſwered. This would be a conſtitutional mode, and the only one to fix it on a laſting baſis, that can be ſuggeſted. If you ſtill think ſome agreement muſt be come into, I would recommend a ſtoppage of every article, which pays a duty either on importation or exportation. It ſignifies little if the tea-act is repealed, while others more deſtructive continue in force. And not to import dry goods, and at the ſame time import articles to eſtabliſh precedents of taxation, when we claim exemption, is to me highly abſurd.

Theſe hints are ſubmitted to the conſideration of the public—many others might be urged; but I deſiſt. They are the ſentiments of an individual, who only prays your attention to the magnitude and conſequence of the caſe. He aſſures you he feels himſelf warmly attached to the cauſe; he knows too well the dreadful calamity of a tame ſubmiſſion; and if there be any among you, deaf to the cries of the watch, and blind to the danger which impends, he wiſhes to rouſe them from their ſupineneſs, to ſee and avert the blow.

BRUTUS.

July 12, 1774.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, on Saturday, the 23d Inſtant, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening, at the City Tavern.

RICHARD PETERS, junior, Secretary.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

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LONDON, May 13.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

SUMMARY *of Monday's* DEBATES *on the* BOSTON BILLS.

SIR *William Meredith*, in a ſpeech for the Bills, obſerved, that if neceſſity could plead for the right of taxation, the ſtate of the nation at the cloſe of the laſt war was ſuch as to juſtify the STAMP-ACT; that an Engliſhman's ſecurity, as to his property, conſiſted in his not being liable to have any tax impoſed on him, but by the very members who at the ſame time TAXED THEMSELVES in a proportionate ratio; that taxes reſulting from regulations of trade were highly proper, and under this deſcription PORT DUTIES were comprehended; that an impoſt, ſimilar to the Tea Tax, was levied by the 25th Charles II. ſince which period taxes on melaſſes, and other mercantile articles, had been propoſed by Great-Britain, and acquieſced in by America.

Sir William was free to declare his DISAPPROBATION of the tax on Tea, and confeſſed his GENERAL AVERSION to tax America; but as the Coloniſts had not only reſiſted the ſupreme Legiſlative Authority of Great-Britain, but had alſo deſpoiled the property of our merchants, it was time to make ſuch REGULATIONS, as might enable our trading ſubjects to carry on their American Traffic with ſecurity. This, Sir William affirmed, was the ſole object of the Boſton Bills. Juries were regulated agreeable to the Engliſh model. The inſtitution and appointment of the Council would from henceforth be on ſuch a footing, as to occaſion no obſtructions either to the Executive or Legiſlative Powers. Sir William concluded, that there was no other alternative but either at once to give up the RIGHT of enacting Laws, or to deprive thoſe of the Executive Power, who have hitherto obſtructed their operation when enacted; and we had better, Sir William urged, at once renounce all connections with the Colonies, than not procure protection for our Merchants effects in future, as well as a redreſs of the injuries they have already ſuſtained by trading to America.

Mr. Stanley contended, that as the INDEPENDANCE of America was a thing not poſſible, whilſt the balance of power was ſo formidable in Europe, the Americans therefore muſt unite under SOME parent State, and they would neceſſarily make choice of a Proteſtant State for their Head; that, were they to unite under any other State but that of Great-Britain, they would be ſubjugated to ſlavery; that, therefore, to treat the Parent State with inſult and indignity, to ſet at defiance her Acts, and trample under foot her legal authority, betrayed a ſpirit of treaſonable violence that called for ſevere correction. Mr. Stanley argued, that the ſame mode of Government which a century ago would have benefitted the Colonies, was now, through a change of a variety of concurrent cauſes, become altogether inadequate for the purpoſes of Legiſlature; that, if the effects of Engliſhmen had been deſpoiled IN FRANCE, if their property had been wantonly as well as violently deſtroyed, every man, anxious to aſſert his country's rights, would have moved for an immediate enquiry into the offence, for puniſhment being inflicted on the offenders, and retributive juſtice being done to the parties injured; and, if the property of Engliſh ſubjects ſhould, by the Law of Nations, be protected in a foreign and inimical country, much more ought that property to be ſacred and protected throughout every part of the Britiſh dominions.

Mr. Thomas Townſhend profeſſed himſelf far from being attached to Adminiſtration meaſures; he concurred with the preſent plans, becauſe he thought them the moſt feaſible; he expreſſed himſelf rather averſe to the alteration or new-modelling of Charters, but ſuch a variety of inconveniences had originated from the Boſton TOWN-MEETINGS, that their regulation became an object of indiſpenſible neceſſity. The Juries, Mr. Townſhend ſaid, were by the Bill altered in conformity to the Engliſh Conſtitution; and the bringing offenders over to be tried in England was giving them the beſt and only chance of a fair, deliberate and diſpaſſionate trial. Mr. Townſhend concluded by wiſhing the REPEAL OF THE TEA TAX had taken place.

Colonel Barre began by reducing the ſubject of debate to this queſtion: "Whether we would conciliate the affections of our Colonies by LENIENT or HOSTILE meaſures?" The Colonel related the proceedings of different Miniſters, with reſpect to America. The late Charles Townſhend he cenſured for taxing America, and making an injudicious choice of Commiſſioners to execute the truſt; the conduct of Governor Hutchinſon he condemned; that of Governor Tryon he praiſed. The Colonel confeſſed we had aſſented to the blockading the Port of Boſton, thinking it might produce a compromiſe for the damage the Eaſt-India Company had ſuſtained. Veſting the appointment of the Council in the Crown would, the Colonel contended, render the very office ſo odious, that no man of reſpectable character would be found willing to accept the truſt. The Colonel ſaid, Adminiſtration were about to alter the Charter of a Conſtitution, without knowing the peculiar nature of its form of Government; that the evidence of the culpability of the Americans was incompleat; that the Petition of Bollan, the Agent, ought in juſtice to have been received; that the Bill was a ſhock to equity, and inimical to every principle of policy; that the protection propoſed to be afforded the Military, would heap only odium on their heads; that a continued ſtretch of the TONE of civil authority would prove deſtructive to the body politic; that when inſulted by France or Spain we had recourſe to NEGOTIATION, when offended by our Colonies we inſtantly recurred to FLEETS and ARMIES. The Colonel concluded by affirming, that the preſent meaſures were pregnant with cruelty and injuſtice, and would eventually draw down deſtruction on Great-Britain.

Yeſterday morning at ten o'clock a Council was held at Kew palace, were moſt of the great officers were ſummoned to attend, relative to the ſeveral expreſſes that have been received from France within theſe few days.

Among other articles of our traffic to America, which there is the greateſt reaſon to fear will be irrecoverably loſt, is that of cordage, a great quantity of which was uſually exported every year. A rope-maker at Deptford, who uſed formerly to have commiſſions annually for 4000 l. has not the laſt year ſent 400 l. The Dutch now ſupply almoſt all the colonies.

Lord North gave notice yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, that he would open the Budget on Wedneſday next.

It was confidently reported this morning that yeſterday evening an expreſs arrived from Paris, with advice that the French King died on Tueſday night, at ten o'clock, at Verſailles, of the ſmall-pox.

They write form Breſt, that three men of war, which had ſailed from that port, ſuppoſed to have been deſtined for the Weſt-Indies, had been driven back in a gale of wind, and two of them wrecked on the coaſt of Britanny, and their crews periſhed.

Wedneſday a petition from ſeveral natives of America was preſented to the Upper Aſſembly, praying leave to be heard againſt the bill for regulating the future government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and likewiſe againſt the bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſaid province; the ſame was accordingly read, and ordered to lie on the table.

American quartering bill read a third time, and ordered to be carried to the Lords by Sir Charles Whitworth.

May 14. *The Lords yeſterday read a ſecond time and committed the Bill for providing more commodious quarters for the troops in North-America,*

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 7.

"*It was reported laſt week, but very much confirmed by the laſt mails, that a French camp of 40,000 men is ordered to be erected at Metz, and two others of 20,000 men each near Valenciennes.*

"*We are likewiſe informed, that a French army of 15,000 men have juſt been poſted upon the coaſts near Dunkirk.*

The King and Queen's going down to Portſmouth is not yet finally fixed on; it depends partly upon the motions of Parliament, which are not as yet regulated, and partly on the French King's death. If the latter ſhould take place, the mock review may be changed into an actual one, and Admiral Pye be ſucceeded by Admiral Saunders.

It is whiſpered in many places, that the death of the King of France will be the cauſe of many great men loſing their heads in that kingdom. The Duke de Choiſeul has ventured to Paris, and is very buſy; the Duke de Aiguillion and Madame Barre begin to find their friends falling off amazingly. In ſhort, Paris and Verſailles are in ſome meaſure all in confuſion. The people do not heſitate to ſpeak their minds, and it muſt be a miracle that prevents a civil war. This is expected, and if they go on as they have begun, it is thought arbitrary power will be very ſhort lived there.

The produce of North-America, which uſed to be ſent yearly to Great-Britain, is reckoned at about four millions ſterling; the manufactures of Britain, and other commodities returned from hence, at nearly the ſame ſum; the debts due from people in America to the Britiſh merchants here, at about ſix millions, or a year and an half of that commerce, taking the time paſt by that to come; ſuppoſing, therefore, the Americans to act out of reſentment in their preſent conteſt, as they did in that of the ſtamp-act, we ſhall then have yearly, until the final ſettlement of this affair, manufactures to the value of four million ſterling, left and heaped on the hands of our merchants and maſter manufacturers, or we ſhall have workmen and poor people put out of employ, and turned adrift in that proportion.—Theſe are ſome of the difficulties and diſtreſſes which we are, for the ſake of a trial of ſkill with our Colonies, going to bring on ourſelves, and which muſt be perpetually magnifying and increaſing, as long as the unnatural conteſt ſhall continue.

The preſent critical ſituation of France occupies all converſation at the weſt end of the town. Every runner of Buckingham Houſe eagerly ſays, before he is aſked the queſtion, *The King of France is* NOT *dead.* He ſays ſo, becauſe his employers wiſh it. The life of the French King was an inſurance-office for peace to Great-Britain. *He is now no more.* The inſurance-office is ſhut. And thoſe bewildered miſcreants, who have been impoſing the falſe glare of peace, by ſubmitting to repeated inſults, and of plenty, by liſtening to Scottiſh projects, now ſwallow and echo the laſt lie of the hour, viz. that the King of France is alive. It is a cuſtom in France, whenever the King is ſo extremely ill as to be paſt all hope of recovery, then to bring the crown, and place it for a few moments upon his bed. This ceremony has been performed. The Houſe of Bourbon never had ſo favourable an opportunity for commencing a war with Great-Britain. The Colonies diſmembered, Scotland inſolvent, Ireland depopulated, and England inſulted. Can it be imagined, that Broglio and Choiſeul have not full and authentic intelligence of all the madneſs and folly of our Court?

BOSTON, July 11.

We learn from Portſmouth, that one day laſt week the Members of their late Houſe of Repreſentatives met at the State-houſe in that place, in order to chuſe Delegates for the general Congreſs; but before they had time to proceed to buſineſs, his Excellency Governor Wentworth, attended by the Sheriff, came to them, when the former read a Proclamation, requiring them to diſperſe, and the latter the Riot Act; upon which they adjourned to a tavern, and agreed, that letters be ſent to their reſpective towns to appoint a perſon out of each, to meet together, and join in the choice of Delegates for that Government for the Congreſs propoſed.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

Wedneſday night laſt our Committee of Correſpondence met, and drew up a ſett of reſolves on the preſent alarming occaſion, which were printed in hand bills, and ſent about the town the next morning, for the approbation of the inhabitants thereof, who are to aſſemble at the Coffee-houſe to-morrow at 12 o'clock, either to approve or diſapprove of the ſame. At the ſame time the people are to teſtify their approbation of the five gentlemen, nominated by the Committee to attend as delegates at the general Congreſs, viz. Mr. Duane, Mr. Philip Livingſton, Mr. John Alſop, Mr. Iſaac Low, and Mr. John Jay.

Saturday laſt we received advice from Albany of the death of that truly great and good man, Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. at his ſeat at Johnſon-Hall, on Monday the 11th inſtant.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here from Greenock, Captain Bog, with about 300 paſſengers, among whom were Mr. Cummings, his lady and family; Captain Macpherſon, his lady and family; and the Reverend Mr. Addiſon, &c.

Captain Farmer, from St. Chriſtophers, on Sunday, the 10th inſtant, ſpoke with a brig from Philadelphia for Barbados, two days out, and all well on board.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

We hear that the Aſſembly of this province, now met, have reſolved themſelves into a Grand Committee, and have appointed to-morrow for the conſideration of ſeveral letters, &c. from our Siſter Colonies, relative to American grievances.

Laſt Friday afternoon, agreeable to invitation from the Committee of this city, Delegates from the ſeveral county Committees, viz. Bucks, Cheſter, Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton and Northumberland, met the Committee for this city and county, and we hear they have been engaged in preparing a ſett of General Reſolves, declaratory of the ſenſe of this province, on the preſent ſtate of Britiſh America, and the peculiar ſufferings of our brethren in Boſton, and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay. We are aſſured that there is great unanimity in their councils and determinations, and that a happy preſage may be formed of a general concurrence and ſupport, in ſuch meaſures as ſhall be found neceſſary to preſerve and ſecure the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of this country.—The Reſolves not being quite finiſhed, we are obliged to poſtpone the publication of them to our next. We are informed, that a more full and ample declaration of our preſent grievances, and a ſuggeſtion of the mode of redreſs, ſo as to relieve the diſtreſſed Boſtonians, eaſe the minds of the other Coloniſts, and draw ſome juſt and equitable line between the Mother Country and the Colonies, is under the conſideration of this reſpectable meeting, and will be conveyed to the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, as the advice or inſtructions of a number of their Conſtituents, on this important occaſion; which will alſo, in due time, be communicated to the public.

Captain Adams, from Briſtol, on the 27th of May, off the Weſtern Iſlands, ſpoke the brig Elizabeth, Captain Gurliſhe, from New-York for Madeira, out 25 days, all well.

Captain Shields, from Newfoundland, informs, that Captain Anthony ——, in a ſchooner, from Baltimore, arrived at Harbour-Grace the 13th of June. On the 3d inſtant, he ſpoke a brig, from Leghorn for Rhode-Iſland; and about two weeks ago he ſpoke a ſnow, from Waterford for this port, out 40 days.

RESOLUTIONS *unanimouſly entered into by the Inhabitants of* SOUTH-CAROLINA, *at a General Meeting, held at Charles-Town, in the ſaid colony, on Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, the 6th, 7th and 8th days of July,* 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT his Majeſty's ſubjects in North-America owe the ſame allegiance to the Crown of Great-Britain, that is due from his ſubjects born in Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty's ſubjects in America are intitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural-born ſubjects within the kingdom of Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That it is repugnant to the rights of the people, that any taxes ſhould be impoſed on them, unleſs with their own conſent, given perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives.

Reſolved, That it is a fundamental right which his Majeſty's liege ſubjects are intitled unto, that no man ſhould ſuffer in his perſon or property without a fair trial, and judgment given by his Peers, or by the Law of the Land.

Reſolved, That all trials of treaſon, miſpriſion of treaſon, or for any felony or crime whatever, committed and done in this his Majeſty's Colony, by any perſon or perſons reſiding therein, ought of right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts held within the ſaid Colony, according to the fixed and known courſe of proceeding, and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this Colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatever committed therein, and ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the ſea to be tried, is oppreſſive and illegal, and highly derogatory to the rights of Britiſh ſubjects; as thereby the ineſtimable privilege of being tried by a jury from the vicinage, as well as the benefit of ſummoning and procuring witneſſes on ſuch trial, will be taken away from the party accuſed.

Reſolved, That the ſtatute made in the 35th year of Henry VIII. chap. 2, intituled, "An Act for the trial of treaſons committed out of the King's dominions," does not extend, and cannot, but by an arbitrary and cruel conſtruction, be conſtrued to extend to treaſons, miſpriſions of treaſons, or concealment of treaſons, committed in any of his Majeſty's American Colonies, where there is ſufficient proviſion, by the law of the land, for the impartial trial of all ſuch perſons as are charged with, and for the due puniſhment of, thoſe offences.

Reſolved, That the late act for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton, and the two bills relative to Boſton, which, by the laſt accounts from Great-Britain, had been brought into Parliament, there read, and committed, are of the moſt alarming nature to all his Majeſty's ſubjects in America—are calculated to deprive many thouſand Americans of their rights, properties and privileges, in a moſt cruel, oppreſſive and unconſtitutional manner—are moſt dangerous precedents, and, though levelled immediately at the people of Boſton, very manifeſtly and glaringly ſhew, if the inhabitants of that town are intimidated into a mean ſubmiſſion to ſaid acts, that the like are deſigned for all the Colonies; when not even the ſhadow of liberty to his perſon, or of ſecurity to his property, will be left to any of his ſubjects reſiding on the American continent.

Reſolved therefore, That not only the dictates of humanity, but the ſoundeſt principles of true policy and ſelf-preſervation, makes it abſolutely neceſſary for the inhabitants of all the Colonies in America to aſſiſt and ſupport the people of Boſton, by all lawful ways in their power; and eſpecially, to leave no juſtifiable means untried to procure a repeal of thoſe acts immediately relative to them, and alſo of all others affecting the conſtitutional rights and liberties of America in general, as the beſt means to effect this moſt deſirable end.

Reſolved, That Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Chriſtopher Gadſden, Thomas Lynch, and Edward Rutledge, Eſquires, be and they are hereby nominated and appointed Deputies, on the part and behalf of this Colony, to meet the Deputies of the ſeveral Colonies of North-America, in general Congreſs, the firſt Monday in September next, at Philadelphia, or at any other time or place that may be generally agreed on; there to conſider the act lately paſſed, and bills depending in Parliament, with regard to the port of Boſton, and province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which act and bills, in the precedent and conſequences, affect the whole continent—alſo the grievances under which America labours by reaſon of the ſeveral acts of Parliament, that impoſe taxes or duties for raiſing a revenue, and lay unneceſſary reſtraints and burthens on trade—and of the ſtatutes, parliamentary acts, and Royal inſtructions, which make an invidious diſtinction between his Majeſty's ſubjects in Great-Britain and in America—with full power and authority, in behalf of us and our conſtituents, to concert, agree to, and effectually proſecute ſuch legal meaſures (by which we, for ourſelves and them, moſt ſolemnly engage to abide) as in the opinion of the ſaid Deputies, and of the Deputies ſo to be aſſembled, ſhall be moſt likely to obtain a repeal of the ſaid acts, and a redreſs of theſe grievances.

Reſolved, That we will agree to pay the expence of ſuch gentlemen, as may be fixed upon to be ſent upon this buſineſs.

Reſolved, That while the oppreſſive acts relative to Boſton are enforced, we will chearfully, from time to time, contribute towards the relief of ſuch poor perſons there, whoſe unfortunate circumſtances, occaſioned by the operation of thoſe acts, may be thought to ſtand in need of moſt aſſiſtance.

Reſolved, That we will, by all means in our power, endeavour to preſerve harmony and union amongſt all the Colonies.

Reſolved, That a Committee of ninety-nine perſons be now appointed, to act as a General Committee, to correſpond with the Committees of the other Colonies, and do all matters and things neceſſary to carry theſe reſolutions into execution; and that any twenty-one of them met together may proceed on buſineſs---their power to continue till the next General Meeting.---And in caſe of the death, departure from the province, or refuſal to act, of any or either of them, the pariſh or diſtrict for which ſuch perſon dying, removing, or refuſing to act, was choſen, ſhall fill up the vacancy.

3.41

At a general meeting of the Magiſtrates, Lawyers, Freeholders, and other reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, held at the Court-houſe in the ſaid county, July 18, 1774, the following reſolutions were read, maturely conſidered, and unanimouſly agreed to.

ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Eſq; Chairman.

1. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That Boſton is now ſuffering in the common cauſe of all Britiſh America, and therefore merits the moſt ſpeedy and effectual aid in the power of the whole to give.

2. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if the other colonies withhold their aſſiſtance, until Maſſachuſetts is cruſhed and deprived of her liberty by the high and dangerous arm of Parliamentary power, now ſtretched forth over her for that purpoſe, they may, with good reaſon, expect ſoon to ſhare the ſame fate.

3. *Reſolved*, That we are of opinion, the moſt proper and effectual aid Maſſachuſetts can receive from the other colonies would naturally, and even neceſſarily, reſult from their coming into a total ceſſation of trade with Great-Britain and the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, until the oppreſſive and arbitrary acts, under which ſhe ſo heavily groans, are totally and effectually repealed, and the town of Boſton reſtored to her ancient rights and privileges.———The queſtion being called, the reſolution read, and upon a diviſion a very large majority appeared in ſupport of the ſame. It was paſſed.

4. *Reſolved, nem con.* That if we ſuffer the Parliament of Great-Britain to tax us without our conſent, they may then eſtabliſh over us, at our expence (which they would never be able to do at their own (a military force, ſufficient completely to ſubject us to the arbitrary will of the Miniſter, or, in his own words, to lay us at his feet.

5. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That we are of opinion, the meaſures are already begun, that will, ſtep by ſtep, at length fix us in this deplorable ſituation, unleſs we are virtuous enough to unite, and, at all events, keep the hand of the Britiſh Parliament out of our pockets.

6. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if there are any amongſt us, ſo deſtitute of the generous extenſive feelings of the human heart, ſo void of every true idea of the real advantages of liberty, or ſo ſordidly attached to, what they may think, their preſent particular intereſt, or even ſo deluded with hopes of future promotion from thoſe arbitrary invaders of our rights, in caſe they ſucceed againſt us, as to refuſe to unite with their brethren in ſuch lawful ways and means, as ſhall be generally deemed neceſſary effectually to guard our pockets againſt them, they will, to their eternal diſgrace, demonſtrate to the world, that they are really endowed with but a very ſmall portion of the moſt lovely and noble qualities of the human mind. In ſhort, ſuch conduct will even diſgrace the very form they bear, and cauſe their fellow men to bluſh, on beholding ſuch meanneſs in creatures of their own ſhape.

7. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if we do not acquit ourſelves like men on this important occaſion, our truly generous and patriotic friends on the other ſide the water, will have juſt cauſe to be aſhamed that they ever ſtood forth in our behalf. We ſhall demonſtrate to them and the world, that we did not deſerve their aid or friendſhip, that they did wrong in endeavouring to preſerve us free, becauſe we are only worthy to be ſlaves.

8. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That as the fate of Boſton muſt, under Providence, greatly depend upon the part the other Colonies ſhall take in this moſt important of all temporal cauſes, every day ſhe is kept in ſuſpenſe reſpecting their reſolutions, muſt be to her a day of great anxiety and keen diſtreſs; therefore, and as ſhe is ſuffering bitterly from another quarter, and in the general cauſe, they ſeem to be in duty and honour bound to form their reſolutions as ſpeedy as poſſible. Unneceſſary delays, in this caſe, would indeed be cruelty.

9. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That if a general non importation does not take place, we are of opinion that a general non-conſumption ought; and in this public manner declare, that we are heartily diſpoſed inflexibly to engage therein.

10. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That we the inhabitants of Glouceſter county aforeſaid do, with pleaſure and ſincerity, profeſs and acknowledge ourſelves to be truly loyal and dutiful ſubjects of George the Third, King of Great-Britain, &c. and that we will, to the utmoſt of our power, aſſiſt in carrying into execution any general, legal, well concerted meaſure, for the ſupport and preſervation of Britiſh liberty, in its genuine and primitive purity, throughout all theſe his extenſive, and (till very lately) happy dominions in America.

11. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That as a general Congreſs of Delegates from each reſpective Colony is propoſed to be held at Philadelphia, in order to deliberate upon ſome general legal plan of oppoſition to the arbitrary meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, lately deviſed, and now, with unexampled rigor, carrying into execution, manifeſtly with a deſign to overturn, and (if not prevented) totally lay waſte all the ancient chartered forms of civil government throughout Britiſh America, and even, if poſſible, extirpate the very idea of liberty from theſe, our once free and happy regions; and as ſome of the counties in this province have, and others are preparing to appoint Committees, to meet at ſome ſuitable place, to be agreed on for that purpoſe, in order to chooſe Delegates to repreſent this Colony at the ſaid general Congreſs, ſo we alſo, approving the ſaid meaſure, do appoint Robert Friend Price, John Hinchman, Samuel Harriſon, John Sparks, James Hinchman, Joſeph Ellis, Samuel Clement, Joſeph Hugg, Thomas Clark, Eſquires, and Meſſieurs John Cooper, Iſaac Mickle, Joſeph Morgan, and Iſaac Tomlinſon, to act as a Committee of Correſpondence with the other Colonies, and who ſhall alſo have power to appoint a Committee of three of their own Members to meet the Committees of the other Counties of this Province, to chooſe Delegates to repreſent them, and that ſeven of the Committee appointed ſhall be a ſufficient number to tranſact buſineſs at all times.

12. *Reſolved, nem. con.* That it will be proper, and it is the deſire of this Meeting, that our ſaid Committee do immediately ſet on foot a ſubſcription for the relief of our ſuffering brethren in Boſton; and that they alſo receive and appropriate the ſame, in ſuch ſort, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to anſwer the benevolent purpoſe intended. Signed, by Order of the Meeting,

ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Chairman.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

As the deſign and proceedings of a number of tradeſmen, who met in this city on the 11th inſtant, have been groſly miſrepreſented, I muſt requeſt you to publiſh the following obſervations, which, it is hoped, will place the matter in its true light. Your compliance will greatly oblige that body of people, and in particular

Your humble Servant.

A Reſpectable number of tradeſmen and others, calling to mind the non-importation agreement entered into ſome years ſince by the colonies, and the ſucceſs that attended it, were naturally led to think, that ſome ſimilar agreement would be adopted at this alarming period. Theſe agreements were formed by the colonies ſeparately; each province agreeing for itſelf to leave off the importation of ſuch articles, as beſt ſuited its particular circumſtances. Hence it was, that they were ſo very different in different provinces. But at preſent things wear quite another aſpect. We ſee two or three colonies, inſtead of making the agreements as formerly, have ſimply reſolved, that they will ſubmit to ſuch a non-importation and non-exportation agreement, as the Congreſs ſhall think proper—thus expreſly giving them a power to reſtrict their trade, or wholly to put a ſtop to it. The ſuperior advantages to the liberties of America, from having the nature and extent of this reſtriction ſettled by the Congreſs, are ſo apparent, that it is not neceſſary to point them out. Not to mention that this truly auguſt aſſembly will be compoſed of men, the moſt eminent for abilities, wiſdom and virtue, and that it will probably have a happy influence in uniting the colonies more cloſely, I ſhall only obſerve, that meaſures deviſed by perſons, whom we know to be influenced by an honeſt zeal, and poſſeſſed of great capacities, will be the moſt likely to meet with the univerſal acquieſcence of the provinces. While ſome of the colonies are thus giving a power to their Deputies to aſſent to any reſtriction upon trade, that may be thought neceſſary by the Congreſs, it certainly behoves the others, either to take the ſame ſteps, or to make the agreement themſelves. This is abſolutely requiſite, in order that we may all draw together in the ſame great cauſe. For nothing is more evident, than if any trading port, eſpecially ſuch a one as Philadelphia, ſhould not come into ſome agreement with regard to a non-importation and non-exportation, all the agreements of the other colonies will avail nothing. Here then appears the neceſſity, that the inhabitants of this city and county ſhould come into ſome agreement themſelves, or *expreſly* leave it to be framed for them by the Congreſs. In a matter of ſo much importance to the commercial intereſt of the greateſt trading city in America will it be ſaid, that the Committee for the city and county, appointed the 18th of June, for the particular purpoſes expreſſed in the reſolves, can go beyond them, and give any inſtructions to the Deputies of the province? I meddle not with the reſolves of the other counties. I confine myſelf entirely to thoſe of Philadelphia. Or will it be ſaid, that by a conſtruction of the vote, which declared the Congreſs to be the moſt probable means of obtaining redreſs of our grievances, the Deputies at the Congreſs will have any ſuch power from this city and county? The queſtion is too abſurd to deſerve an anſwer. As to the *Aſſembly*'s taking up the matter, and directing the Deputies to give their conſent to any reſtrictions upon the trade of this city, we cannot reaſonably expect them to do it. Should the Legiſlature recommend a meaſure ſo deſtructive of the intereſts of Great-Britain, we may ſoon expect to have our excellent charter torne from us by the felonious hands of the Miniſter. Nor can the County Committees pretend a right to bind any but their own conſtituents. They have received no authority or truſt from the people of *this city and county*; conſequently their reſolves ſhould not be binding *on them*. It remains, therefore, in my opinion, that the only expedient is to call another general meeting of this city and county, in order that the ſenſe of the people ſhould be taken. *They* are the perſons, whoſe intereſt is moſt immediately affected. *They* ought therefore to be conſulted in ſome way, that may diſcover their ſentiments. But if any one ſhould object to a general meeting, as not being the beſt method of collecting the ſenſe of the people, I wiſh he would propoſe an eaſier and a better. I am not ſolicitous about trifles. I care not whether it be done by a general meeting, or by calling upon the inhabitants in their houſes to give their votes. I contend only that there is a neceſſity for its being done ſome way or other. If the people have not virtue enough to *enter into* ſuch a reſolve, they ſurely will not have virtue enough to *execute* it, after it is made for them. Beſides, ſhould the matter be left thus at large, and ſhould the Congreſs come into a non-importation and non-exportation, the people of this county may then ſay they will not adhere to it, as they never paſſed a vote, authoriſing their Committee to give any inſtructions for that purpoſe. Let us not leave to accident, what may be ſecured by a little prudence and trouble. Let us not ſend our Deputies to the Congreſs with their hands tied behind their backs, or with their fingers in their mouths. I appeal to any man, who is not either a knave or a fool, whether he would think himſelf juſtified in giving an aſſent to any reſtrictions on the trade of this city, without expreſs power?

Upon the whole, I believe I may ſafely affirm, it was never the intention of the tradeſmen to enter into any controverſy with the Committee. All they deſired was, to ſee a reſolve paſſed by the city and county of Philadelphia, like that which has been entered into by moſt of the counties in the province, to permit the Deputies at the Congreſs to aſſent to ſuch a non-importation and non-exportation as the Congreſs ſhould think neceſſary. Neither do I apprehend this would be an anticipation of the buſineſs of that aſſembly. Much will remain afterwards. To their wiſdom we muſt truſt for having the line drawn in ſuch a manner, as will compleatly anſwer the end of ſuch an agreement, and at the ſame time be as little prejudicial to the colonies as poſſible.

I take the opportunity of declaring in this public way, that, as far as I could judge, nothing was farther from the intention of the tradeſmen, than a deſign of changing the Committee, or turning out a ſingle member. They wanted to make no alteration in any thing that had been tranſacted; nor did they wiſh to have the public proceedings of the 18th of June reviewed or corrected.

There is nothing which they deem of more importance than an union of different intereſts and ſtrength on the preſent occaſion. This was the object of all their meetings: Under the influence of this idea, they muſt have been extremely ſurprized at hearing it hinted by ſome perſons, that the tendency of ſuch meetings was to form a party, or to create diviſion. If an undue warmth appeared in any of the company, I think I may venture to ſay, it proceeded entirely from that cauſe.

RUSSEL.

*** This afternoon, at two o'clock, on the premiſes, will begin the SALE of the LOTS on and near SCHUYLKILL, as advertiſed in the fourth page of this paper.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Schooner Polly, R. Schoolfield, from South-Carolina. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket. Sloop Betſey, W. Underhill, Virginia. Sloop Ranger, H. M'Cabe, Maryland. Brig Rebecca, J. Shields, Newfoundland. Schooner Thomas, J. Leeds, and Schooner Dolphin, A. Sweeny, Hiſpaniola, Brig Harmony, W. Barber, Liſbon. Ship London Packet, J. Cook, Leghorn. Brig Jamaica Packet, R. Stanſbury, and Brig Thomas, J. Baxter, Jamaica. Brig Polly, J. Lockton, Tortola. Schooner Charming Polly, L. Hammond, St. Euſtatia. Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſborne, Ferrol. Ship Minerva, C. Lindſay, N. Caſtle, on Delaware. Ship Jenny, N. M'Ilvaine, Liſbon. Schooner Eunice, R. Leech, St. Lucia. Brig Suſanna, W. Bradford, Anguilla. Sloop Three Brothers, A. Mills, Schooner Sally, J. White, and Schooner Proſperous Polly, J. Man, N. Carolina. Brig Three Friends, D. Torrell, from Dominica.

OUTWARDS. Brig Ann, A. May, for Madeira. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Cadiz. Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, for Nantucket.

CLEARED. Sloop Fanny, W. Raddon, to Georgia. Schooner Dove, N. Bartlet, Salem, N. E. Ship Roſanna, J. M'Fetridge, Brig Globe, E. Bingley, and Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Liſbon. Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, and Sloop Rebecca, A. Culnan, Cadiz. Sloop Peggy, J. Watſon, and Sloop Betſey, W. Underhill, Virginia. Schooner Succeſs, J. Roſberry, N. Carolina. Ship Jane, C. M'Cauſland, London. Sloop Bold Defiance, J. Muſſon, Tortola. Ship Friendſhip, T. Jann, to Cork.

City of Philadelphia, July 20, 1774.

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

Beſt FINE FLOUR, at *Twenty-one Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.
MIDDLINGS, at *Eighteen and Six-pence to Nineteen Shillings*, per C.
RYE, at *Eleven Shillings and Six-pence*, per C.

White Bread	lb.	oz.	*Middl. Do.*	lb.	oz.	*Rye Do.*	lb.	oz.
1d. loaf, is	0	6¼	1d. loaf, is	0	7¼	1d. loaf, is	0	10¼
2d. ditto,	0	13½	2d. ditto,	0	14½	2d. ditto	1	4½
4d. ditto,	1	10½	4d. ditto,	1	13½	4d. ditto	2	9
8d. ditto,	3	5	8d. ditto,	3	11	8d. ditto	5	2
12d. ditto,	4	15½	12d. ditto,	5	8½	12d. ditto	7	11

THE Members of *The Society of Engliſhmen and Sons of Engliſhmen, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in Diſtreſs*, are requeſted to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at Carpenters-Hall, on Saturday, the 23d Inſtant, at Six in the Evening. WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several Members to be ballotted for.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable plantation and tract of LAND, ſituate in the Northern Liberties of this city, on the north eaſt ſide of the Wiſſahickon great road, exactly 4 miles from ſaid city, bounded by lands late of Tench Francis, John Dickenſon, Francis Harris, and others; the ſituation is extremely pleaſant and very little inferior to any in the province, being ſurrounded with a number of very elegant ſeats, and therefore would beſt ſuit a gentleman for that purpoſe; there is on ſaid plantation a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, kitchen and barn, a thriving young orchard of fine fruit trees, of different kinds, the chief of which are grafted, a quantity of good meadow and 8 or 10 acres more may be eaſily made, at a very trifling expence, as great part of the timber is already cut off; together with a parcel of good woodland, part of the ſame premiſes. Any perſon who may incline to become a purchaſer of part or the whole of the abovementioned premiſes, may be acquainted with the terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcribers, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

¶ JACOB SHOEMAKER, THOMAS HOOD.

Bucks County, July 18, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the 4th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage, plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in the Falls townſhip; bounded by lands of Thomas Corniſh, Joſeph Wharton, Edward Bailey, and others; containing 130 acres, whereon is erected a good ſtone houſe, and other out buildings; to be ſtruck off at 5 o'clock; late the property of Thomas Langhorne Biles; ſeized and taken in execution by SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to MATHIAS BUSH, of Cheſtnut-Hill, Merchant, are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, will pleaſe to furniſh their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted, as he intends to embark for England in two or three weeks hence.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1774. ‖ MATHIAS BUSH.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,

AN exceeding good MALT-HOUSE, WHARFF, and STORES, ſituated in MARCUS-HOOK, has every conveniency for carrying on the Malting-Buſineſs to the beſt Advantage, and is very handy for getting a full Supply of Barley. Credit will be given for two Thirds of the Purchaſe-money. Any Perſon, inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to GODFREY TWELLS, in Philadelphia. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, the 10th of July inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, at the City Tavern, Philadelphia, a Welſh ſervant MAN, named EVAN THOMAS, *but may change his name*; he ſays he kept a Beer-houſe in Covent-garden, London, and profeſſes to be a waiter; he is a ſtrong, ſtout fellow, about 24 years of age, has a down look, tallow complexion, wears his own brown hair, tied behind; had on, when he went away, a full ſuit of brown fuſtian, with ſeveral white ſpots or ſtains, before and behind, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, and a pair of ſilver plated buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL SMITH.

N. B. He came over in the brig Dolphin, Capt. Randall, from London, about 6 weeks ago; all maſters of veſſels are deſired and forewarned not to take him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1774.

ABSENTED himſelf from his maſter's ſervice, an apprentice lad, named *Simeon Fortner*, a Houſe-carpenter by trade, 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, well ſet; had on and took with him, when he went away, a dark coloured mixed broadcloth coat, brown cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, one ditto of nankeen, ſtriped ticking trowſers, thread ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, and a new beaver hat: It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards New-York, in company with a certain John Murray, a Tallow-chandler, a ſhort well ſet fellow. Whoever apprehends the ſaid apprentice, or ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ ISRAEL HALLOWELL.

RUN away from her bail, ſome time before the laſt Mayor's Court, a certain *Ann Brown*, alias *Applebey*, alias *Ann Union*, ſhe is a middle-ſized woman, appears to be about 25 years of age, a likely huſſy, with black hair and eyes, is a native of Ireland, and the brogue yet on her tongue; ſhe is fond of ſtrong liquor, and profane in her language when drunk; but if ſober, and ſhe puts on her beſt behaviour, ſhe is very polite; it would be an act of ſingular kindneſs to apprehend her, as her bail are now likely to ſuffer, they having been artfully drawn in by her and her fellows, to enter very heavy recognizances for her appearance at Court. Whoever will ſecure her, ſo that her bail may deliver her up, or put her into any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive *Forty Shillings*, if leſs than 40 miles from Philadelphia, and if more *Three Pounds*, from MICHAEL HERBERT,

¶ GEORGE LEADBETTER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from carrying her off at their peril. Philadelphia, July 19, 1774.

FOR DUBLIN,

THE SHIP
MINERVA,
CUTHBERT LINDSAY,
MASTER,

JULY 20, 1774.

WILL ſail with the utmoſt Expedition, having a conſiderable Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOSEPH WILSON.

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Juſt publiſhed (for the firſt time in all America) and to be ſold by
CHRISTOPHER SOWER,
At Germantown (price 3s. or 30s. per dozen)

THAT very uſeful BOOK the READY RECKONER (improved) or Trader's moſt uſeful Aſſiſtant, in buying and ſelling all ſorts of commodities by wholeſale or retail, ſhewing in one view the amount or value of any number or quantity of goods and merchandize, from one farthing to twenty ſhillings, either by the long or ſhort hundred, half hundred or quarter, pound or ounce, ell or yard, &c. &c. This edition is the moſt complete ever printed before, and riſes from 15s. only by 3d. where all others ſkip by 6d. from that number to the end.

This BOOK may alſo be had, both in Engliſh and German, of Mr. *George Reinbold*, Bookbinder, in *Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia*; at *New-York*, of *Michael Hoffman*, near the *Oſwego Market*; at *Lancaſter*, of *Lauman* and *Hubely*; in *York-town*, of *Jacob Billmayer*; in *Frederick-town, Maryland*, of *Caſper Mantz*; at *Reading*, of *Adam Wittman*; and by many other Shopkeepers and Bookbinders in the country towns.

A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER will meet with EMPLOYMENT for a conſiderable Time, by applying to STEWART HERBERT, Printer, in Lancaſter.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE LOTS of GROUND, adjoining each other, containing in the whole about 19 acres, on a road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown and Frankford, between Mr. Henry Keppele, junior, and Dr. Thomas Bond's country ſeats, being a healthy, high, airy ſituation, commands a very extenſive and agreeable proſpect, and has an excellent ſpring of water thereon. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe the whole, or any part thereof, may know the terms, by applying to

CHRISTIANA JUSTICE, at Andrew Doz's.

N. B. The purchaſer may fix the time of payment.

A CALICOE PRINTING MANUFACTORY, and BLEACH-YARD, is juſt opened, near the Glaſs-Houſe, at the upper end of Kenſington, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia;

JOHN HEWSON,

The Proprietor thereof, begs leave to inform the public, that he has, at a conſiderable expence, imported prints from London, and compleated works ſufficient for carrying on the above buſineſs to perfection; ſhould the public encourage him in his preſent undertaking, he hopes to merit their favour, as well in the execution as price, being brought up regularly to the buſineſs, at Bromley-Hall, near London, one of the moſt conſiderable Manufactories and Bleach-yards in England. He engages his work ſhall be equal in colour, and will ſtand waſhing, as well as any imported from London or elſewhere, otherwiſe will require no pay. Linen ſent for bleaching, from one yard to a thouſand, ſhall be punctually returned in three weeks, compleatly finiſhed, at 4d. per yard. The different colours that may be ordered, renders his publiſhing the prices of printing impoſſible, or he would inſert them here; ſuch as he has done, he has the pleaſure to find have given general ſatisfaction; his preſent ſett of prints conſiſts of patterns for printing calicoes and lineps for gowns, &c. coverlids, handkerchiefs, nankeens, janes and velverets, for waiſtcoats and breeches, &c. Orders from town or country are taken in at the Manufactory, or by the following gentlemen, in Philadelphia, who have been pleaſed to encourage the work,---Mr. Jonathan Zane, Mr. Sharp Delany, Dr. William Drewet Smith, in Second-ſtreet; Joel Zane, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet; Jonathan Zane, jun. in Vine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and at the New-Ferry. Patterns of the different prints may be ſeen at the Manufactory, or on notice he will do himſelf the pleaſure to wait on any perſon with them. §

WHEREAS the honourable the Proprietaries of this province, in and by their warrant, granted unto a certain Jacob Sturrum a certain tract of land, to be ſurveyed to him, adjoining the lands of Jacob Ickman, John Brukfield, Jacob Neiff, and others, on Little Beaver Creek, in Str.sburg townſhip, in Lancaſter county, in the province of Pennſylvania, which ſaid land was ſurveyed to ſaid Jacob Sturrum, who afterwards conveyed the ſame, with the appurtenances, to the Widow Elizabeth Weer, who alſo conveyed the ſame, with the appurtenances, to Philip Scott, who died ſeized and poſſeſſed thereof, and left iſſues James Scott, William Scott, and others, to whom the ſaid lands deſcended, as heirs at law. And for as much as the conveyance from Jacob Sturrum (alias Storum) is loſt or miſlaid, theſe are therefore to give notice to all perſons, having or claiming any right or title in the ſaid lands, to lay in their claim or claims, if any they have, at the Land-Office, in Philadelphia, before the firſt of October next, as the heirs of ſaid Philip Scott intend to apply to the honourable Houſe of Aſſembly of this province, for an act to ſupply the defect abovementioned, and for confirming the ſaid tract of land, with the appurtenances, unto the heirs of the ſaid Philip Scott aforeſaid. WILLIAM SCOTT. ‖ 6 w.

WHEREAS JERVIS HALL, of Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, obtained a Promiſſory Note of me, the ſubſcriber, for the ſum of Eleven Pounds Four Shillings and ſome Pence, this currency, due the 27th day of November next, for which I never received any value, and I therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I intend to pay no part thereof, until compelled by law.

June 29, 1774. ‖ HENRY ONAIL.

CARLISLE, July 4, 1774.

WHEREAS JAMES WATSON perfected a NOTE of Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings, ſterling, to JOHN WILSON and JOHN PATTERSON, at Philadelphia, bearing date December 19, 1771, payable at Belfaſt in April 1772. This is to forewarn all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as the ſaid James Watſon will not pay any part thereof, in as much as the ſaid John Wilſon would fall in my debt upon ſettlement, which he refuſes to make. ¶ JAMES WATSON.

Lancaſter Goal, June 25, 1774.

THIS day was committed to my cuſtody, a certain JAMES QUIN, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, down look, wears his own black hair (and agreeable with the advertiſement of William M'Clure) had on, when committed, a brown drilling coat, white diaper waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, middling ſhoes, with carved pewter buckles. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, paying fees.

¶ GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, in the night of the 4th of June, from Abraham Lawrence, living in Fluſhing, on Long-Iſland, a Negroe man, named GEORGE, of a yellowiſh complexion, has black buſhy hair, which he commonly wears tied behind; he is about 35 years of age, has a remarkable ſcar on one of his cheeks, and is very apt to get drunk; had on and took with him, a whitiſh linen coat, a grey home-ſpun coat, blue jacket, buff-coloured half-worn velvet breeches, with ſome patches, black ſtockings and old ſhoes, and moſt commonly wears his hat cocked, but may probably change his clothes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by ABRAHAM LAWRENCE, *or* TALMAN SMITH, *in Bordentown.*

Fluſhing, July 11, 1774. ¶ 8 w.

WAS taken up, on the 8th day of this inſtant July, within half a mile of Bethlehem road, in Hilltown townſhip, Bucks county, a likely brown HORSE, with a Saddle on, near 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN KELLY. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the 9th day of Auguſt next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, one equal and undivided fifth part of 186 acres of land, with the buildings thereon, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, and bounded by lands of the Widow Gardner, and others; late the property of Michael Graham; ſeized and taken in execution by

Cheſter, July 18, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, at two o' clock in the afternoon, on the 10th day of Auguſt next, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land thereunto belonging, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 150 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, and is bounded by lands of William Ferguſon, Samuel Lindſay, James M'Farſon, and others; late the eſtate of John Sumral; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold the aboveſaid day, by

Cheſter, July 18, 1774. HENRY HAYES, Sheriff.

Northampton County, July 13, 1774.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 9th day of Auguſt next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, two certain plantations and tracts of land, ſituate in Heidelberg townſhip, viz. one of them adjoining the lands of Michael Greenawalt and Rudolph Peter, containing 50 acres, whereon is erected a griſt-mill, on a never-failing ſtream of water; the other of ſaid tracts adjoining the lands of Lawrence Weir and William Rex, containing 200 acres; both tracts late the eſtate of Jacob Rex; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of Auguſt next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Chriſtian Groſs, Inn-keeper, in Lower Saucon townſhip, a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Upper Milford townſhip, adjoining the lands of Andrew Engelman, George Stalnecker, George Walter and Widow Kryling, containing 173 acres, more or leſs; late the eſtate of Peter Kryling, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

July 13, 1774. ‖ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 24th day of Auguſt next, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, a certain tract of deeded land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, adjoining the lands of Derrick Vanfleet, and John Drake, junior, containing 128 acres; late the eſtate of John Drake, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution by

July 13, 1774. ‖ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Shearman's Valley, Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, the 29th of June laſt, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL BUCKLEY, *aged about 21 years, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair, newly cut on the crown, about 5 feet 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a coat of home made cloth, whitiſh colour, has been turned, mohair buttons, but moſtly worn off, a blue coloured jacket, of home made cloth, ſome mohair buttons, ſhirt and trowſers of home made linen, new ſhoes, and buckles of different ſorts. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by*

¶ HUGH ALEXANDER.

LOUDOUN, June 23, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday night laſt, a Negroe fellow, named CUFFY, a thick well made fellow, about 27 years of age; clothed in a pair of trowſers, a fuſtian under jacket, a country cloth over jacket, and a new felt hat, and has his head ſhaved; he ſpeaks ſlow, and has a ſullen countenance. Whoever delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any goal, and adviſes the ſubſcriber thereof, ſhall receive, if taken in this county, Forty Shillings reward; if taken out of the county, the above reward. ‖ 4 w. WILLIAM NEILSON.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, in the province of Maryland, about the middle of May, in the year 1773, a Mulattoe Slave, named BEN, about 32 years of age, of a thin viſage, hollow eyed, with a black beard, and black curled hair, has loſt one of his fore teeth, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, much addicted to ſtrong liquor, and has been much whipped on his back; he underſtands moſt parts of the farming buſineſs, has been much uſed to minding horſes and waiting in houſes; he is likewiſe a good ſailor, eſpecially in ſmall veſſels. I am apprehenſive that he is in or about Philadelphia, as he was ſeen there about five weeks paſt, at which time he had on a blue coat, and a ſtriped waiſtcoat. Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid ſlave, ſo that the ſubſcriber gets him again, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides all reaſonable charges.

July 9, 1774. ‖ ROBERT READ.

Lower-Merion, July 12, 1774.

YESTERDAY abſented from her maſter's ſervice, a Scotch indented ſervant GIRL, named MARTHA M'LOUD, about 18 years of age, a likely chunky perſonage, fair complexion, light coloured hair, cut ſhort; had on good clothes, of Britiſh manufacture; her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed, ſhe having been aſſigned by George Bartram, merchant, in Philadelphia, to me the firſt day of this month. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and delivers her to her maſter, the ſubſcriber, or the county goal or work-houſe, in Philadelphia, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN ZELL.

CAME to the Robin Hood Tavern, on Ridge Road, on Saturday, the 2d of July inſtant, a dark brown MARE, about 12½ hands high, appears to be about 8 years old, is a natural trotter, branded on her right ſhoulder L, a very long mane, and ſwitch tail. Likewiſe a bright bay horſe COLT, appears to be 3 years old this graſs, is about 13½ hands high, has a long mane, and tail undocked. They appear to have broke out of ſome meadow. The owner or owners of ſaid creatures, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ CORNELIUS COOPER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Mancheſter townſhip, York county, on the 14th day of June laſt, two MARES, the one a ſtrawberry roan, about 9 years old; the other a light bay, 12 years old; about 13¼ hands high each, no brand nor ear-mark on either of them. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

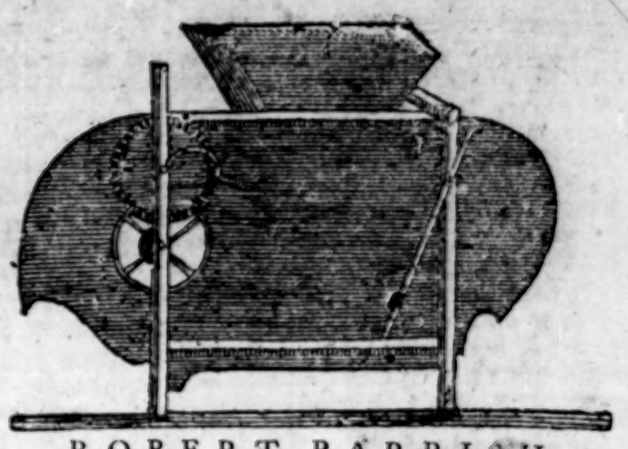
¶ JOST HERBAUGH.

CAME to the plantation of PHILIP MILLER, living in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 23d of June laſt, a large red and white COW, with her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, Tavern-keeper, in Norrington townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 28th of June laſt, an iron coloured grey MARE, two years old, ſmall ſize. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. CHRISTOPHER STUART. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a ſtrong healthy Dutch Servant LAD, about 20 Years of Age, has three Years to ſerve, fit for Country Buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTERS.



ROBERT PARRISH,

At his dwelling-houſe, in Third-ſtreet, the ſign of the Gilt Plane, four doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan tavern, Philadelphia,

MAKES and ſells *all ſorts* of PLANES, ſuitable for carpenters, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, coopers, and others, which are of the beſt wood, and finiſhed in the neateſt manner. Orders from town or country will be carefully and expeditiouſly executed.

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Eſtates.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 20th day of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale, two lots or parcels of ground, containing about 8 acres, ſituated within the city of Philadelphia, on both ſides of Saſſafras or Race-ſtreet, adjoining the eaſt ſide of the river Schuylkill.

Thoſe lots will be divided into 42 ſmaller lots, each of which will have a front of about 36 feet, on a fifty feet ſtreet, and none of them will contain leſs than 132 feet in depth.

Alſo, two other lots or parcels of ground, containing about 4 acres, ſituated on both ſides of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet, between the Front and Second-ſtreets from Schuylkill; theſe will be divided into 34 ſmaller lots, having fronts of 34, 36 and 38 feet, on the ſtreets aforeſaid, and none of them leſs than 102 feet deep.

Alſo, one other lot or parcel of ground, ſituated on the north ſide of High or Market-ſtreet, between the ſaid Front and Second-ſtreets from Schuylkill; this will be divided into 11 lots, each having a front of 36 feet, on Market-ſtreet, and extending in depth 102 feet.

The ſituation of theſe lots, on and near the river Schuylkill, affording an extenſive proſpect both up and down that beautiful ſtream, greatly recommends them both for buſineſs and pleaſure. The citizen, whoſe daily attention to buſineſs renders a more remote retreat from the pernicious heats, which prevail in ſummer, inconvenient, may here fix his family in a moſt healthy and delightful retirement. On the front of the water lots a ſhad fiſhery has been carried on with a good deal of ſucceſs, and might be greatly improved; and about 100 paces from the ſhore there is moſt excellent fiſhing ground for rock and perch. The water lots likewiſe afford a convenient place for landing of goods, and there is a very eaſy aſcent from the water to the high ground: Stores might be built, and an advantageous trade opened with thoſe who bring their produce down Schuylkill, and have no tolerably convenient place for landing, and none for ſtoring their goods; and ſhould a communication be effected between the Saſquehanna and Schuylkill, the trade might become very extenſive: To this may be added, that almoſt all the water lots on the river Schuylkill, within the bounds of the city, and for a conſiderable diſtance above, are in the hands of the Proprietaries, and moſt probably there will be no opportunity of purchaſing for many years. But a view of the lots will recommend them more than any thing which can be ſaid in their praiſe.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the whole or any part of the above, previous to the day appointed for the public ſale, may treat with STEPHEN WATTS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet; or with

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Plans of the lots may be ſeen at Mr. Watts's office and at the above office; alſo at the London Coffee-houſe, and at Lewis Farmer's tavern, the ſign of the Buck, in Second-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

A houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, on the bank of Delaware, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite to Union-ſtreet; is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet, and four ſtories in Plumb-ſtreet; has good cellars under the whole.

A houſe, on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, 18 feet front by 30 feet deep. The lot is 77 feet in depth, ſubject to 4l. 10s. per annum groundrent.

A tan-yard, at Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey; has 34 vats, two water-pools, two pumps, a bark-houſe, currying-ſhop and beaming-houſe; contains about half an acre of ground, and will be ſold cheap.

Lancaſter Goal, July 6, 1774.

To all and every the Creditors of John Spere.

PLEASE to take Notice, that I intend prefering a Petition to the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennſylvania, at their next Sitting, viz. on the 18th of July inſtant, for an Act for the Relief of my Perſon from Impriſonment. Theſe are therefore to notify you to appear before that Honourable Houſe, on the 20th day of July inſtant, and your Objections will be heard, if any you have, why the ſame Act ſhould not paſs. JOHN SPERE. ¶

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
LONDON PACKET,
JOHN COOK, MASTER,

HAS excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and is expected to ſail in about ten Days, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freght or Paſſage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS, or the Maſter on board, at ſaid Warders Wharff. *Philadelphia, June 12, 1774.*

Fairfax County, Virginia, May 16, 1774.

IN the Month of March laſt, the Subſcriber ſent out a Number of Carpenters, and Labourers, to build Houſes, and clear and incloſe Fields on his patented Lands on the Ohio, intending to divide the ſeveral Tracts which he there holds, into convenient ſized tenements, and give Leaſes thereof for Lives, or a Term of Years, renewable for ever, under certain conditions, which may be known either of him or Mr. VALENTINE CRAWFORD, who is now on the Land. The Situation and Quality of theſe Lands having been thoroughly deſcribed in a former Advertiſement, it is unneceſſary to enlarge upon them here; ſuffice it generally to obſerve, that there are no better in that country, and that the Whole of them lie upon the Banks, either of the Ohio, or Great Kanhawa, and capable of receiving the higheſt Improvement. GEORGE WASHINGTON. 8 *W.*

WAS committed, on the 24th inſtant, to the goal of this county, a LAD, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, who calls himſelf JAMES LEWIS, but was advertiſed in the Gazette, No. 2374, RICHARD BROWN, and belonged to Andrew Sinnickſon, junior, and Ezra Firth. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from this date, or he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.

Cheſter, June 27, 1774. ‖ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2378.

Philadelphia, ſſ. *July* 1, 1774.

THE Retailers of ſpirituous Liquors, made exciſeable by Act of Aſſembly, are hereby requeſted to be ſpeedy in the Diſcharge of their Accounts, on their Qualifications reſpectively; and thoſe that have made Entry with me, of Liquors for their own private Conſumption, are likewiſe deſired to diſcharge the ſame. § WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, about the 24th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, a Negroe man, named CÆSAR, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, with a long neck and falling ſhoulders, walks very upright, has bandy well made legs, with thick muſcular calves, large mouth and lips, is much inclined to laugh when he ſpeaks, is talkative, and fond of playing ſcraps of tunes on the fife, he is of a middling black colour; he having taken a pipe box (about 2¼ feet long) with ſundry clothes, may change his dreſs, but may have on a mended cloth coloured ſuperfine cloth coat, a red and white narrow ſtriped waiſtcoat, black ſtocking breeches, and thread ſtockings; he has alſo an old dark blue ſuperfine cloth coat, green pluſh breeches, and a remarkable narrow ſtriped Iriſh ticking breeches and trowſers. The above reward will be paid, on his being ſecured, by

PHILIP WILSON.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to take or harbour ſaid Negroe at their peril.

LOST, about a Month ago, a Horſeman's COAT, of ſuperfine drab Cloth, not half worn. It is ſuppoſed to have been taken by Miſtake from the Wigwam, or to have been lent or left at ſome Friend's Houſe. The Owner's Name is marked inſide the Cape, and will appear on turning up the Hood. Whoever will bring it to the Owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. ¶

Philadelphia, July 4, 1774.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, yeſterday afternoon, a Dutch ſervant girl (belonging to Captain Charles Ferguſon, of this place) named Anna Meyers, ſuppoſed to be about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, ſhe has a ſtraight ſlender perſon, a fair complexion, tolerable handſome features, and dark hair, wears ſmall braſs rings in her ears; had on, when ſhe went away, an old black ſilk bonnet, linen cap, ſingle white muſlin handkerchief, ſtriped linen ſhort gown, check apron, brown worſted quilted petticoat, white ſtockings, and leather ſhoes, with white metal buckles; her apparel in general good; ſhe arrived here about 12 months ſince, can ſpeak, when inclined, good Engliſh. It is imagined ſhe is gone towards New-York. The above reward, and reaſonable charges, will be paid to any perſon, for apprehending and delivering her to AARON MUSGRAVE. ¶

To be SOLD by the ſubſcribers, Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of JOSEPH REED, merchant, late of Amwell, in the county of Hunterdon, deceaſed,

A SMALL FARM, ſituate in Amwell aforeſaid, fronting the great road leading to Union Iron-works, about one mile from Ringo's tavern, and 16 from Trenton, containing 48 acres of land, on which is a large two ſtory dwelling houſe, four rooms on a floor, in excellent repair, and where a ſtore for the ſale of all kinds of merchandize has been kept with very good ſucceſs for upwards of forty years paſt; there are on the premiſes a ſtore-houſe, ſmoak-houſe, chaiſe-houſe, large new barn, ſtables, barrack, a good bearing orchard, a well of good water that never fails in the drieſt ſeaſons, about 6 acres of good meadow, watered by living ſprings, the whole in good fence, except about 8 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared and divided into proper fields; a garden pailed in, with a variety of fruit trees of ſeveral kinds, the ſituation high and pleaſant. Alſo to be ſold, about 27 acres; three acres thereof cleared, the remainder woodland, ſituate one mile and an half from the aforeſaid ſmall farm, fronting the aforeſaid great road, well timbered, and would be very ſuitable to accommodate the farm with firewood and rail timber. Alſo a lot of land in Trenton, fronting Kings-ſtreet 60 feet, adjoining the lot of Charles Axford, junior, containing ¼ of an acre, more or leſs; the title to the whole is deemed indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or any part, may be further informed by applying to Joſeph Read, Eſq; in Philadelphia; Charles Pettit, Eſq; in Burlington; Bowes Reed, Eſq; in Perth-Amboy; Mr. James Kirkpatrick, at Baſken Ridge; John Hart, Eſq in Hopewell, or to Samuel Tucker, Eſq; in Trenton. All perſons who have any demands on the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcribers, who will diſcharge the ſame; and all perſons who are indebted by bond, bill, or book account, are to make ſpeedy payment to JAMES KIRKPATRICK, JOHN HART, and SAMUEL TUCKER, Executors.

To be ſold at SAMUEL DAVIS's, Hatter, the corner of Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet,

A SUITABLE preſent for every free born Engliſhman, or the people's ancient and juſt liberties aſſerted, in the trial of William Penn and William Mead, at the ſeſſions held at the Old Bailey, in London, the 1ſt, 3d, 4th, and 5th of September 1670, againſt the moſt arbitrary procedure of that court. To which is added, a reherſal of the moſt material parts of our great charter (which is the great bulwark of Britiſh liberty) with the formalities of grant; and alſo the curſe which the clergy were directed to pronounce againſt all breakers thereof. Likewiſe ſome uſeful obſervations; together with judge Keeling's caſe, and a recital of the bill of rights. The whole abſolutely neceſſary to be known by every Engliſhman, eſpecially at a time when our rights and privileges have been openly invaded. ¶

Philadelphia, July 5, 1774.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on or about the 28th day of June laſt paſt, gave my Promiſſory Note to a certain JOHN RANDLE, Commander of the brig Dolphin, for the ſum of Nineteen Pounds, payable in one month after date, for which Note I have received no conſideration. This is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid Note, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs I am legally compelled. ¶ DANIEL TOPHAM.

PETER SODI

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he has opened his DANCING SCHOOL in Lodge-alley, where he will attend every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, in the Mornings upon young Gentlemen, and in the Afternoons upon young Ladies. Mr. SODI's Intention was to open a School next September, but is obliged, at the Deſire of a Number of Gentlemen and Ladies, to open it immediately.----------He may be ſpoke with at Mrs. EASTWICK's, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. ¶

RUN away from on board the brigantine Commerce, John Nicol, maſter, now lying at Hamilton's wharff, a Scotch ſervant man, named THOMAS PATTERSON, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, full faced, dark complexion, and talks very broad; had on, when he went away, a drab coat and trowſers: He was an apprentice to the veſſel, and perhaps may endeavour to paſs for a ſeaman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

Philad. July 1, 1774. *DAVID SPROAT.*

WHEREAS JAMES BRATON, Sawyer, of Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware, obtained an Obligation from the Subſcriber, for Eighteen Pounds Currency, in a fraudulent Manner, on the 20th of June inſtant, payable within ſix Months from the Date; this may ſerve to forewarn all Perſons from taking an Aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as he is determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled by Law.

June 29, 1774. ¶ JOHN AMENT.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 9th of Auguſt, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

A LOT of GROUND, in Germantown, containing 20 acres, with the houſe thereon, fronting Germantown main ſtreet; bounded on the north-weſt by land belonging to Paſtorius's eſtate, being the former reſidence of Doctor Witt; it is 7 perches & feet on the ſtreet, and extends back 491 perches to Briſtol townſhip line. Likewiſe 5 acres of woodland, ſituate near Germantown, 4 perches 4 feet wide, and 218 perches long, adjoining land alſo belonging to Paſtorius's eſtate. For particulars, enquire of MORDECAI LEWIS, in Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, purpoſes to leave this city in a ſhort time, and is determined to ſell off his large ſtock of goods remarkably cheap, for caſh only, conſiſting of a large aſſortment of DRY GOODS and CROCKERY, ſome of the particulars of which are as follows, viz.

SUPER and ſuperfine, ſecond and low priced broadcloths; Wiltons, coatings, bearſkins, baizes, half-thicks; red, ſcarlet and white flannel; ſpotted ſwanſkin, rattinets and ſhaloons; ruſſels, calimancoes, ſingle and double damaſks, durants, tammies, bird-eye ſtuffs, cambletes, cambletees, ſaggathies, Scotch plaids, maſquerades, luſtered poplins, hair-bines, crapes, briliants and grazets; Wilton and Scotch carpets, carpeting by the yard, fuſtians, ſuperfine white and cloth coloured jeans; ſattinets, royal ribb, and ſuperfine white German cord; black laſting, and ſerge denim; ſuperfine ſilk ſtriped damaſcus, red printed ſtriped linen, plain and ſtriped bengals and ſearſucker, black and cloth coloured India taffety; black and cloth coloured ſattins, half ſattins and peelong; black paduaſoy, figured and plain white ſarſnet; cloth coloured, ſtriped and changeable mantuas; Engliſh and India perſians, of different colours; a great variety of ſilk handkerchiefs; bandanoe, barcelona, romal, &c. red and purple, printed, map, and fancy cambrick handkerchiefs; cotton romal ditto; blue, and blue and red checked ditto; ſilk and linen checked ditto; plain and figured ſilk gauze; bordered gauze handkerchiefs; kenting and lawn aprons; kenting and lawn handkerchiefs; flowered and plain lawns; cambricks, muſlins, chints, calicoes and cottons; fine and coarſe Iriſh linens; brown hollands; brown and white Iriſh ſheeting, brown and white Ruſſia ditto; dowlas, ravens duck, ozenbrigs, heſſens, crocus, white and brown tickings, ſtriped tickings, Engliſh and Flanders bed-ticks; ſuperfine, yard wide, ¾, and apron wide cotton checks; ¾ linen checks and ſtripes; ſtriped hollands; a neat aſſortment of table-cloths, different ſizes and patterns; figured dimities; Marſellles quilting diaper and toweling; mens marbled and white, ribbed and plain ſilk hoſe; mens and boys brown and white thread hoſe; womens and girls white thread and cotton hoſe; mens, womens, boys, and girls worſted hoſe; breeches patterns, both ſilk and worſted; mens beaver and purple leather gloves; mens thread ditto; womens white thread and cotton mitts; womens black, white, and cloth coloured ſilk ditto; black and cloth coloured worſted ditto; white and purple, plain and flowered black leather gloves and mitts; white Scotch threads; Taylors coloured threads and trimmings; a large aſſortment of crewels, canvaſs, ribbons, ferrits, tapes, binding, bobbin, playing cards, pins, Tulley garters; plated, Pinchbeck, gilt, braſs, ſteel, and japanned ſhoe and knee buckles; braſs, leather, paper, and glaſs ink-pots; ſciſſars, table-knives and forks, pen-knives, ſleeve buttons, ſnuff boxes, watch chains, hand ſteelyards; ſnuffers, japanned and plain tin extinguiſhers; common, temple, and green glaſs ſpectacles; ſilver capt razors, hard metal tea-ſpoons; ivory, horn, and crooked combs; cane, bone, and ivory mounted fans; blond and thread lace, black and cloth coloured ſnail, gimp, fringe and ermine; garnet necklaces; Whitechapel and Glovers needles; an aſſortment of china, glaſs, and enamelled and plain Queens ware, delph bowls, and a large aſſortment of books and ſtationary.

N. B. Thoſe that ſtand indebted to him, above the time agreed on, are deſired to make immediate payment, otherwiſe he is determined to put their accounts into an Attorney's hands, to be ſued for immediately, without reſpect of perſons. 6 W.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1774.

RUN away, yeſterday morning, from the ſubſcriber, two Dutch ſervant lads, one named JOHN GABRIEL BOYER, ſhort and well made, about 18 years of age, full faced and likely: He had on, and took with him, a blue lapelled upper jacket, green cloth under ditto without ſleeves, leather breeches, and an old pair of light coloured ſtocking ditto, blue chequered Scotch ſtockings and white cotton ditto, with plated buckles, a pair of half-worn ſhoes, and a new hat worth about 12s.----The other named FREDERICK CREINER, about the ſame age, ſlender made, and taller than the other, round ſhouldered, and very ſhort winded: He had on, and took with him, a coatee, or ſhort coat, of a brown cloth, red ſerge jacket, and leather breeches, all of which are almoſt new, a ſtriped Holland jacket, and a pair of new black ſtocking breeches, chequered ſtockings, new ſhoes with plated buckles in them, and a ſmall 12s. hat, about half-worn. They both wore a blue croſs-barred or black ſilk handkerchief about their necks, are biſcuit-bakers by trade, and ſpeak pretty good Engliſh. Any perſon apprehending and delivering them to their Maſter in Philadelphia, ſhall have a reward of FIVE POUNDS, with reaſonable charges for each, or FIFTY SHILLINGS each for ſecuring them, ſo that they are had again, by

HENRY LISLE.

N. B. One other, brother to Frederick, named HANSE MARTIN CREINER: Had on, when he went away, a forreſt cloth coat, linnen jacket, blue fuſtian breeches, thread ſtockings, beaver hat, and linen ſhirt; he ſtoops in his ſhoulders, has a hollow face, and a remarkably ſtubbed noſe; is of the ſame age as his brother Frederick, they being twins. Whoſoever apprehends and brings him to his Maſter, ſhall have TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES WEST.

They were ſeen going the New-York road. ¶

June 27, 1774.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Little-Britain townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JAMES SMITH, about 28 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, pale complexion, black curly hair, brown eye, round viſage, has a little of the brogue; had on, and took with him, a cloth coloured jacket, with ſleeves, blue cloth under ditto, a new hat, with tape tied round it, two ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, one finer ſhirt, a pair of good ſhoes, with round ſteel buckles; took a light brown wig, ſo it is probable he may cut off his hair; and as he is a tolerable ſcholar, it is likely he will forge a paſs. It is ſuſpected that he is gone in company with a certain horſe rider, named EDWARD HANEY, he is of a ruddy complexion, ſandy hair, about the ſame height of SMITH, but ſomething ſtouter made. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES HANNA. ¶

STRAYED away, the 17th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Solebury townſhip, Bucks county, two MILCH COWS, one a large red cow, 8 or 9 years old, the marks not well known, only one ear has been torn by a dog, the under ſide; the other is a pale red or dun, ſome little brindle, has white in her face, her tits longer on one ſide than the other. Whoever takes up and ſecures them, and gives notice to the owner, ſo that he may get them again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward if within 20 miles of home, THREE DOLLARS if 20 miles and FOUR DOLLARS if 30 miles from home, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHRISPIN PEARSON. ¶

Cohowagoe, May 18, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, purchaſed a tract of land, ſituate and being in the townſhip of Heidelberg, in the county of York, and province of Pennſylvania; being part of a tract of land, called Digges's Choice, and containing about 15 acres, more or leſs, for the conſideration of the ſum of 700l. money of Pennſylvania, for which ſum I, the ſubſcriber, gave my bond, bearing date on the 5th day of October, 1763, to Edward Digges, William Digges, and Henry Digges, for the conſideration aforeſaid, who are, by their obligation, bound to make me a good deed, in fee, for the ſame; and whereas I have oftentimes, ſince the giving of the ſaid bond, tendered the conſideration aforeſaid to the ſaid Digges's, and am at any time both ready and willing to pay the ſame to them, when they can make me a good deed, according to their bargain; and as it is entirely out of the power of the ſaid Digges's to make me a good title for the ſaid lands, by reaſon that they are, among other lands, mortgaged to three different perſons, I do forewarn any perſon or perſons whatever, from taking any aſſignment of the bond aforeſaid, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, or any part thereof, until compelled by due courſe of law. CHRISTIAN GRAFF. ¶

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 23d of June laſt, a new brown worſted coatee, a new brown broadcloth jacket, a fine hat, 45s. price, a fine ſhirt, one coarſe ditto, a pair of home-made ſtriped trowſers, a pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of new nankeen breeches. It is ſuppoſed they were ſtolen by a certain John Coleman, a Taylor by trade; the ſaid John Coleman, before he went away, wore a ſuit of green cloth, half worn, and it is very likely he may change his clothes; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, of a dark complexion, with a ſcar on his right cheek, ſhort black hair curled up, very much like a mulattoe. Whoever takes up ſaid John Coleman, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN PAUL. ¶

White-Marſh, May 31, 1774.

STRAYED, or driven away, from the ſubſcriber, TWO COWS; the one a black cow, with a white face, and a liſt of white along her back, and ſome white under her belly.---The other a red cow, with a white face, not ſo large as the firſt deſcribed; they both give milk, and both went off together. Whoever takes up ſaid cows, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH NORRIS.

MARY ELIZABETH, the Wife of the Subſcriber, living in Warrington Townſhip, York County, hath now the third Time abſconded from her Huſband, without Cauſe as he apprehends; he therefore forewarns all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will pay nothing of her contracting from the Date hereof. *March* 28, 1774. GEORGE MEILY. ¶

To be SOLD, for no fault,

THE TIME of a ſtrong healthy Dutch ſervant GIRL; ſhe is about 21 years of age, and has upwards of ſix years to ſerve; ſhe can do any houſe work, and ſuits very well for the town. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in Reading townſhip, York county, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, he has two white feet, and has a bell on, with a leather collar and iron buckle. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. *June* 17, 1774. LEONARD LEAS. ¶

RUN away, on the 27th of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Wilmington, New-Caſtle county, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named Thomas Connely, by trade a barber and hair-dreſſer, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a ſandy complexion, grey eyed, wears his hair tied, and has the brogue on his tongue; is apt to get drunk, and very quarrelſome when ſo; took with him ſome razors and combs; had on, when he went away, a blue cloth ſhort coat, with a red velvet collar, and yellow cording round the edging, a blue cloth jacket let out at the ſides, new Ruſſia drilling breeches, cotton ſtockings, a coarſe wool hat, old turned pumps, and braſs buckles. As he can write a tolerable hand, and is well acquainted in this country, it is likely he will forge a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and confines him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM BROBSON.

N. B. The ſaid ſervant formerly run away from Robert Wilſon, at the Head of Wye-river, Maryland, was taken up and put into goal at Philadelphia, and brought from thence in November laſt. ¶

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 25th of June laſt, an Iriſh ſervant girl, named ELIZABETH OWENS, of a fair complexion, broad faced, hollow eyed, brown hair; had on, when ſhe went away, a black quilted petticoat, lined with ſtriped lincey, and pieced at the upper part of it with white linen, and a ſhort gown, of home made ſtriped cotton and linen, and a new tow cloth ſhift. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may get her again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BENJAMIN WALLACE. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of June laſt, a large bay MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, her near hind foot white, and has a ſnip on her noſe. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ROBERT BURR.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, a large black COW, with a white face, heavy with calf, appears to be about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 1, 1774. § ISAAC ELLIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a brindle COW, with a white face and belly, and a white ſtroke all the way along her back, marked with a halfpenny under the right ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. *July* 2, 1774. § ISAIAH CASTLEBURY.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Salſbury townſhip, Bucks county, at the ferry formerly known by the name of Howell's ferry, one three year old BULL, of a light reddiſh colour; and two milch COWS, one red, with a white face, and ſome white in her flanks; the other black, with a white face, white back, and white belly. The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. *June* 28, 1774. HENRY LOTT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Lower-Merion, ſome time in May laſt, a large brindle COW, with calf, but has ſince calved. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

June 30, 1774. ¶ ELIZABETH EVANS.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the laſt time, to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH HOUGH, ſenior, deceaſed, of Warwick townſhip, in Bucks county, that unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective balances by the firſt day of Auguſt next enſuing, I ſhall be obliged to ſue for the ſame; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by

July 2, 1774. § ISAAC HOUGH, Adminiſtrator.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Robeſon townſhip, Berks county, on the 29th of May laſt, a likely ſorrel MARE, 3 years old, 15 hands high, having a ſwitch tail, but neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ MOSES ROBESON.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphan's Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the house of ---- Huffman, the sign of the Blue Ball, in the Northern Liberties, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and on the west side of Second-street continued northward beyond the said city, containing in breadth on the said street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth 54 feet; late the estate of Jacob Godshalk, late of the Northern Liberties, Sadler, deceased. The sale to begin at 3 o' clock in the afternoon. ‖ ELIZABETH GODSHALK, Administratrix.

ABINGTON MINERAL WATER,

SO useful in Chronic Diseases, situated in the most healthy Part of the Province of Pennsylvania; where good Accommodations, at a moderate Expence, may be had, at the House of WILLIAM FRENCH, and at several other commodious Houses in the Neighbourhood of said Springs.

N. B. Of said FRENCH may be had, Dr. RUSH's Experiments and Observations on the above Mineral Water, with particular Directions in what Diseases, and in what Manner, it should be used. ‖ 5 w.

THIS is to inform Mr. THOMAS CARLILE, who some Time ago lived with Mr. Edmund Maws, in Annapolis, that his Brother WILLIAM died intestate the 9th of January last, in the House of Mr. William Beats, Tullamore, King's County, Ireland, by which the following Profit Rents devolve to the said THOMAS CARLILE, being next Heir, viz.---The Profit Rent of the Freehold of Green Hills, or Killnomanagh, in the County of Dublin, amounting to £ 113 per Annum; also Three Freehold Leases in the Town of Tullamore, two of which are rented at a Profit of £ 31 : 10 per Annum; the other said WILLIAM CARLILE held in his own Possession, and built thereon a slated House, three Stories high; it could be lett for £ 29 per Annum, with the Land belonging to it.--- It is earnestly requested, by the Friends of the said THOMAS CARLILE, that he will immediately return home, and take Possession of the same.---Mr. CARLILE may be informed of some other Matters, by applying to R. M. at Mr. PHILIP MARCHINTON's, Merchant, in Philadelphia.

N. B. An Advertisement to this Purport has been issued from Tullamore, signed ROBERT BEATS. ALLY BOOTH.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Chester county, on the 10th day of June, 1774, a servant girl, named Margaret Fitzgerald, but perhaps she may change it to Thompson, or Gillet, or M'Mullen; she is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, short and thick, a broad face, is about 4 or 5 months gone with child, and talks much about many places in Ireland; had on and took with her, when she went away, a light cotton gown, two lincey petticoats, one pair of old shoes, and 2 pair of pumps, two coarse shifts, one lincey check apron, and an old silk bonnet, worn in the crown. Whoever takes up said girl, so that her master may get her again, shall be entitled to a reward of Two Shillings and Six-pence, paid by THOMAS MEASE. ¶

WHEREAS in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, intituled, An Act for granting the sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's use, and for striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for sinking the same, and by three subsequent acts for granting to his Majesty the additional sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, the following tracts of located and unimproved lands have been duly rated and valued by the Assessors for the county of Lancaster, the property of the persons herein after-named; and whereas the owners of said tracts of land have neglected to pay the Collectors of the different townships the several undermentioned sums, which, according to the proportion thereof for several years past, for said tax, by the acts imposed: We, the Commissioners of the county of Lancaster aforesaid, in pursuance of said acts, do give notice to all persons that may have purchased any of the following recited tracts of land since the time of survey, as well as the first owners of said lands, that on the 15th day of September next, at the house of Christopher Reigart, in the Borough of Lancaster, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, the following tracts of located unimproved lands, or such part as will be sufficient to answer the said tax, and all charges accruing by reason of the non-payment thereof, to the highest bidder. The sale to begin an ten o' clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until all re sold. Given under our hands, at Lancaster, the 19th day of May, Anno Domini 1774. THOMAS CLARK, SAMUEL BEAR, and ALEXANDER MARTIN, Commissioners.

Thomas M'Kee, 200 acres of land, in Upper-Paxton township, rated at 15*l.* John Miller, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* John Myer, 100 acres, in ditto, 35*l.* John Sippet, 150 acres, in ditto, *l.* 1 2 6; Jacob Shearman, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* George Riddle, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* William Stewart, 300 acres, in ditto, *l.* 1 2 6; Benjamin Speaker, 600 acres, in ditto, 4*l.* 10*s.* Henry Young, 75 acres, in Drumore township, 5*s.* 7*d.* George Stephenson, 100 acres, in Derry township, *l.* 1 2 6. Christian Hershe, 200 acres, in Upper-Paxton township, 1*l.* 10*s.* Isaac and John Long, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Simon Snyder, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Henry Heans, 500 acres, *l.* 1 17 6; William Peters, 600 acres, in ditto, 2*l.* 5*s.* John Clark, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Bartram Galbrath, 400 acres, in ditto, *l.* 3 7 6; John Snock, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Richard Peters, 200 acres, in ditto. 15*l.* David Etting, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Abraham Rigg, 600 acres, in ditto, *l.* 5 12 6; Jacob Weaver, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Michael Miller, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Dennis Dougherty, 100 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Ephraim Moore, 170 acres, in ditto, 13*l.* 6*d.* John Little, 150 acres, in ditto, 11*s.* 3*d.* Ludwick Brand, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Samuel Scott, 400 acres, in ditto, 30*s.* Andrew Boggs, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Elijah Wickersham, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*l.* 6*d.* James Tilghman, 600 acres, in ditto, 45*l.* Frederick Pickel, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*l.* 6*d.* John Ludwick, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*l.* 6*d.* Reuben Haines, 4200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* 15*s.* Albright Swinfort, 600 acres, in ditto, 2*l.* 5*s.* John Kline, 1300 acres, in ditto, *l.* 4 17 6; George Fry, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*l.* 6*d.* Patrick Work, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* Ludwick Vallentine, 200 acres, in ditto, 15*l.* John Walter, 100 acres, in ditto, 7*l.* 6*d.* Caleb Way, 300 acres, in ditto, 22*l.* 6*d.*

A DUTCH GIRL, that has 5 Years and a Half to serve, together with a Male Child, two Months old, that will be bound till 30 Years of Age, are to be sold by ARNEY LIPPINCUT, of Springfield, in Burlington county. The Price will be Twelve Pounds.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of WOOD FLATS, whose Masts already are, or easily may be made to strike, so as to pass under a Bridge. Any Person, or Persons, having such Flats, either to sell or hire, are desired to apply for Terms to THOMAS TOWNSEND, near THOMAS PENROSE's Ship-yard, Southwark. *June* 18, 1774. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of an English Servant BOY, who has about two Years to serve. Enquire of JAMES WHITEHEAD. ‡

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 4th of June, 1774, from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, a lightish BAY MARE, 13 hands high, 7 or 8 Years old, marked the under side of her near ear, with a half-penny, a small star in the forehead, and both hind feet white, paces, trots, and carries well. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, if stolen, shall receive Forty Shillings, or Fifteen Shillings for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by ISAAC GREEN, junior. ¶

WHEREAS we, the subscribers, did, some time past, by an advertisement in the Pennsylvania Gazette, request all persons indebted to the estate of PHILIP THOMAS, late of Vincent township, in the county of Chester, deceased, to make payment by the first day of May last; but, as very little regard has been paid to the said notice (and, there being an absolute necessity for calling in the said debts) we do, therefore, for the last time, request and desire, that all persons indebted to the said estate, either by bond, note, book-accompt, or otherwise, to make payment thereof, on or before the 15th day of August next, as no longer time can reasonably be given.

§ ROBERT RALSTON,)
JONATHAN COATES,) Executors.

June 7, 1774.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1774.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, two Dutch servants, the one a lusty woman, named *Joanna Vanderstreen*, much pitted with the small-pox, has a sour down look, the middle finger of her right hand has the end mashed off; had on, when she went away, an India calicoe gown, blue and white striped lincey petticoat, black Persian bonnet and good shoes; she took with her two striped short gowns, two white aprons, and other clothes that cannot be described; she has a constant bad cough attends her. The other a lad, named *John Valentine Kimberger*, between 18 and 19 years of age, a clever smart looking boy, has light brown coloured hair, is a little pitted with the small-pox, and when spoke to pretty quick seems to be frightened; had on a small wool hat, with a button, a light coloured fustian frock coat, a brown cotton velvet jacket, coarse white shirt and trowsers, and good new shoes; took with him a pair of light coloured knit breeches, a good white shirt, and several coarse old ones, and a dimity jacket. Neither of the above servants speak good English. Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVIS BEVAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Concord, Chester county, two servant men, one named MICHAEL FEROL (but may change his name, as he has done before) about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, pale complexion, light brown hair, wangles in his walk; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, a half-worn fur hat, striped lincey jacket, the back parts white cloth, coarse and fine white shirts, leather breeches, with silver buttons, tow trowsers, old shoes, with brass buckles; he ran away the 31st of May, at night, and stole a sorrel mare, which was taken up next day, in Coventry township, Chester county.--- The other, named JAMES DAY, born near Trenton, in the Jerseys, and brought up near the same place; he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, swarthy or brown complexion, brown hair, looks young, 24 or 25 years of age; and, besides his working apparel, he broke a lock and stole a fine shirt, marked I. M. a half-worn faggathy coat, nankeen jacket, new ribbed velvet breeches, of a light colour, ribbed worsted stockings, dark colour (all which apparel is too long for him) a pair of calf-skin shoes, ditto pumps, several silk and other handkerchiefs; he also stole money to the value of 12 or 15*l.* all but one ticket silver and gold, a black leather pocket-book, the folds double, a pair of silver buttons, and brass knee-buckles. Whoever secures said servants, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them, paid by

¶ ROBERT MENDENHALL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper-Merrion township, Philadelphia county, the 8th day of June, 1774, a large red MILCH COW, branded on both of her horns, and ear-marked. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JAMES BRINLEY.

LOST, on the 27th day of April last, from her parents, a GIRL, 4 years old, called KATY; she is of a pale complexion, has flaxen hair, and remarkable black eyes; she speaks no English; her father, William Ryter, a German, in Upper-Paxton township, in French Jacob's Valley, going a little way from home, left her about 50 perches from his house, and, on his return, within an hour, the child was missing; a great number of the neighbours went immediately in search of her, but nothing could be discovered. Her parents take this method of publishing their distress in the news-papers, in order to implore the kindness and humanity of any person, who might have some knowledge of the fate of the child, to give them information thereof.

TO BE SOLD,

THE dwelling-house of the late BALTIS RASOR, deceased, situate on the main street of Germantown, with about 33 acres of LAND adjoining, seven acres of which is extraordinary meadow ground, well watered; the house is built of stone, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, and well finished, two kitchens, and an excellent spring and spring-house adjoining; there are on the premises a convenient tan-yard, bark and mill-houses, currying shop, &c.---Also a good stone barn and stables, and a young bearing orchard, of good fruit. Any persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to CATHARINE RASOR, Executrix, on the premises, or to WILLIAM COLLADAY, Executor, in Vine-street, Philadelphia.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, by bond, bill, note, or book-debt, are once more requested to discharge the same; and those who have any just demands against the said estate, are requested to furnish their accounts to the above named subscribers, that they may be adjusted.

A quantity of choice VINEGAR to be sold, by the barrel, by WILLIAM COLLADAY. *T.h.s.f.*

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION, and tract of 114 acres of LAND, in the township of Lower-Merion, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; whereon is a valuable well accustomed grist and saw-mill, under one roof, the building partly stone and partly frame, of 58 feet by 32 feet; the grist-mill hath two pair of stones, the one French burs, the other country make, with 3 boulting chests and reels, hoisting gears, for wheat and meal, in the most commodious manner for making flour, and its situation well adapted for carrying on the mercantile branch of milling, as well as a great run of country work, having a public road from the Ridge (or Plymouth) road, ¼ of a mile to a store for taking in wheat, opposite the mill, and being but a miles eastward from Lancaster road, a canal is cut from the mill to the river, by which boats and canoes may unload at the mill on freshes; also contiguous to the mill is a good and convenient stone dwelling-house, with 4 rooms below and the same number in the second story, hath 6 fire-places, and a cellar under the whole (the kitchen excepted) a good frame barn, suitable stabling, a stone spring-house, a thriving young orchard, having a variety of the best cyder and table fruits, about ten acres of good watered meadow; there is also, on the westward end of the said tract, a good two story stone dwelling-house, a frame barn, an excellent spring of water and building over it, suitable for a dairy, a good old orchard, and a young thriving one, of the best collection of various sorts of fruit, about four acres of good watered meadow, and good conveniencies to make as much more; the whole of the tract being nearly half clear land, the remainder well wooded. Any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the owner, living on the said premises, will be shewn the same, know the terms of payment, and shall have an indisputable title made, by

18 *W.* ANTHONY LEVERING.

RED PORT WINE, of the best Quality,
And a few PIPES of
EXCELLENT TENERIFFE,
To be SOLD reasonable, by
GEORGE MEADE, AND Co. 2m.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situate in the township of Charlestown, Chester county, containing 210 acres, whereon there is a good dwelling-house, with three fire-places, and two good cellars, a well of water near the door, a good barn and stables, a stone spring-house and other convenient out-houses, about 20 acres of meadow, most part of which is watered, a good bearing orchard, whereof have been made between 10 and 15 hogsheads of cyder annually; thereon is another orchard, of above an hundred apple-trees, of good grafted fruit, about four years planted, and soon will be in full bearing; the land is good and fertile, about one half cleared and the remainder well timbered; there is very good range or outlet for cattle, swine, &c. it is well situated for a house of public entertainment, or a store, which latter has been kept for several years.

Also one other plantation, adjoining the above, containing 100 or 170 acres, as may best suit the purchaser; it hath on it a square log house, with a gable end stone chimney, a sawed log and framed barn, a good stone spring-house, over a never-failing spring, and other out-houses, about 7 acres of watered meadow, and several acres more may be made, a good young bearing orchard, containing about 100 apple-trees, most of which are bearing trees, and several other fruit trees; there is a fine stream of water running through this place, about one half the land is cleared, and the remainder well timbered; the whole is good and fertile; the titles are good and indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase either of the above plantations, may know the terms by applying to the owner, living on the first-mentioned place.

‖ 10*s.* 6. 5 w. THOMAS ROBERTS.

New-Castle County, on Delaware, June 13, 1774.

NOW in the goal of this county, a certain *John Phillips*, who confesseth that he is the person who made an escape from the Sub-sheriff of York county, in the province of Pennsylvania, and that was advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette, No. 2330. And two runaway servants, and one Negroe slave, namely, *John Nichols*, who run away (as he says) from John Miller, near Newtown, on Chester river; he had in his custody, when apprehended, a brown Mare, with a saddle and bridle.--- *James Linsey*, who confesses himself to be a servant to Messieurs Snowden and Company, of Prince-George's county, in the province of Maryland. A NEGROE LAD, who calls himself *ISAAC*, and says he belongs to Thomas Welsh, of the county last above named. The masters, or others interested in the prisoners above named, are desired to come, pay charges, and take them away, within six weeks from the above date, otherwise the said prisoners will be sold for their fees, and discharged, by

§ 5 *W.* THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler.

N. B. Also in said goal, *John Welsh*, and *Patrick Morgan*, who confess themselves to be runaway servants, belonging to James Black, of Kent county, Maryland.

A NEW ORGAN
TO BE SOLD,

CONSISTING of four stops, viz. two deapasons, German flute, and 15th, with a swell; it will suit either a small church or a chamber, and may be seen at JOHN WEBSTER's, Upholder, opposite the Golden Fleece, in Second-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. At the said place all sorts of Upholsterers and Cabinet work is done in the most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms. ¶

CHOICE SHAD,

In Barrels and Half Barrels, cured in the best Manner for Family Use, and excellent HERRINGS,
TO BE SOLD, BY
WILLIAM MILNOR, in Water-street,
two Doors above the Old Ferry-house, Philadelphia. ¶

HERRINGS AND SHAD,

by the Half Barrel, Barrel, or Quantity. Also,
BAR-IRON, TAR, and such
other GOODS as he usually kept,
TO BE SOLD, on STAMPER's Wharff, by
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH.

A neat ASSORTMENT of
CHINA WARE,
And a PARCEL of
DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR,
To be sold by
REBECCA KEARNEY,
Who has also to dispose of, for Want of Employment, the Time of an English Servant BOY, that has about four Years and an Half to serve. Tbc. 6 W.

Just imported, in the RICHARD PENN, Captain ALL, from LONDON, and to be sold, on the lowest Terms, by
SAMUEL PLEASANTS,
At his Store, in Water-street, the second Door above Chestnut-street, PHILADELPHIA,

A NEAT Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Season. Also for Sale, *Burlington Pork* and *Salt-petred Gammons*.

There yet remains on Hand, an Assortment of super and superfine Broadcloths, belonging to the Estate of CHARLES PEMBERTON, to be sold for Cash, supers at 20*s.* and superfines at 30*s.* per Yard. 6 *W.*

Philadelphia, May 14, 1774.

THOMAS BATT

HAS removed to the large Bank House and Store, belonging to Peter Turner, between *Chestnut* and *Walnut* Streets, where he has for Sale a most valuable Collection of Old WINES, of all Kinds; Rum, Spirits, and Porter, in any Quantities. The repeated Orders he has been favoured with from the Country afford him the highest Satisfaction, as those he has served are approved Judges; and the Public may be assured, that his Liquor shall ever be *pure* and *unmixed*. 2M.

Just imported, and to be SOLD by
DANIEL WILLIAMS, and SONS,
At their Store, in Front-street, between the Coffee-house and Chestnut-street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the Season. Tbc. 6 W.

BOULTING-CLOTHS.

THE subscriber has for sale, a compleat assortment, of fine, superfine, middling and coarse, at his house, in the Borough of Wilmington, and County of New-Castle, where Millers may be supplied on low terms, and equal in quality to any *Boulting-Cloths* in Philadelphia. Directions will be given, if required, how to affix them on the reels; a reasonable discount will be made to those that purchase to retail.

Tbctf. DANIEL BYRNES.

Genuine SHERRY, LISBON & MADEIRA
WINE,
In Pipes and Quarter-Casks;
BRANDY, in Hogsheads;
AND EXCELLENT
PORT WINE,
In Hampers, of three Dozen each;
TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSEPH WHARTON, junior,
In Front-street, near the Drawbridge. tf.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. No. 2378.

HOUSE of LORDS.
PROTEST.

Die Mercurij, 11 *Maij*, 1774.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intituled, "An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England;" and for the Lords to be ſummoned: The ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time.

Moved, That the bill, with the amendments, do paſs. Which being objected to, after a long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon: It was reſolved in the affirmative.

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Diſſentient,

BECAUSE this bill, forming a principal part in a ſyſtem of puniſhment and regulation, has been carried through the Houſe without a due regard to thoſe indiſpenſible rules of public proceeding, without the obſervance of which no regulation can be prudently made, and no puniſhment juſtly inflicted. Before it can be pretended, that thoſe rights of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the election of Counſellors, Magiſtrates and Judges, and in the return of Jurors, which they derive from their charter, could with propriety be taken away, the definite legal offence, by which a forfeiture of that charter is incurred, ought to have been clearly ſtated and fully proved; notice of this adverſe proceeding ought to have been given to the parties affected; and they ought to have been heard in their own defence. Such a principle of proceeding would have been inviolably obſerved in the Courts below. It is not technical formality, but ſubſtantial juſtice. When therefore the *magnitude* of ſuch a cauſe transfers it from the cognizance of the inferior Courts, to the High Judicature of Parliament, the Lords are ſo far from being authoriſed to reject this equitable principle, that we are bound to an extraordinary and religious ſtrictneſs in the obſervance of it. The ſubject ought to be indemnified by a more liberal and beneficial juſtice in Parliament, for what he muſt inevitably ſuffer by being deprived of many of the *forms*, which are wiſely eſtabliſhed in the Courts of ordinary reſort for his protection againſt the dangerous promptitude of arbitrary diſcretion.

2dly. Becauſe the *neceſſity* alledged for this precipitate mode of judicial proceeding cannot exiſt. If the numerous land and marine forces, which are ordered to aſſemble in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, are not ſufficient to keep that ſingle Colony in any tolerable ſtate of order, until the cauſe of its charter can be fairly and equally tried, no regulation in this bill, or in any of thoſe hitherto brought into the Houſe, are ſufficient for that purpoſe; and we conceive, that the mere celerity of a deciſion againſt the charter of that province, will not reconcile the minds of the people to that mode of government which is to be eſtabliſhed upon its ruins.

3dly. Becauſe Lords are not in a ſituation to determine how far the regulations, of which this bill is compoſed, agree or diſagree with thoſe parts of the conſtitution of the Colony that are not altered, with the circumſtance of the people, and with the whole detail of their municipal inſtitutions. Neither the charter of the Colony, nor any account whatſoever of its Courts and judicial proceedings, their mode, or the exerciſe of their preſent powers, have been produced to the Houſe. The ſlighteſt evidence concerning any one of the many inconveniences, ſtated in the preamble of the bill to have ariſen from the preſent conſtitution of the Colony judicatures, has not been produced, or even attempted. On the ſame general allegations of a declaratory preamble, any other right, or all the rights of this, or any other public body, may be taken away, and any viſionary ſcheme of government ſubſtituted in their place.

4thly. Becauſe we think, that the appointment of all the Members of the Council, which by this bill is veſted in the Crown, is not a proper proviſion for preſerving the equilibrium of the Colony conſtitution. The power given to the Crown of occaſionally increaſing or leſſening the number of the Council on the report of Governors, and at the pleaſure of Miniſters, muſt make theſe Governors and Miniſters maſters of every queſtion in that Aſſembly; and by deſtroying its freedom of deliberation, will wholly annihilate its uſe. The intention avowed in this bill, of bringing the Council to the platform of other Colonies, is not likely to anſwer its own end; as the Colonies, where the Council is named by the Crown, are not at all better diſpoſed to a ſubmiſſion to the practice of taxing for ſupply without their conſent, than this of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. And no pretence of bringing it to the model of the Engliſh conſtitution can be ſupported, as none of thoſe American Councils have the leaſt reſemblance to the Houſe of Peers. So that this new ſcheme of a Council ſtands upon no ſort of foundation, which the propoſers of it think proper to acknowledge.

5thly. Becauſe the new conſtitution of judicature provided by this bill is improper, and incongruous with the plan of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Great-Britain. All the Judges are to be henceforth nominated (not by the Crown) but by the Governor; and all (except the Judges of the Superior Court) are to be removable at his pleaſure, and expreſly *without* the conſent of that very Council, which has been nominated by the Crown.

The appointment of the Sheriff is by the will of the Governor only, and without requiring in the perſon appointed any local or other qualification; that Sheriff, a Magiſtrate of great importance to the whole adminiſtration and execution of all juſtice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removable even by the Royal authority, during the continuance of the term of his office, is by this bill made changeable by the Governor and Council, as often, and for ſuch purpoſes, as they ſhall think expedient.

The Governor and Council, thus intruſted with powers, with which the Britiſh conſtitution has not truſted his Majeſty and his Privy-Council, have the means of returning ſuch a jury in each particular cauſe, as may beſt ſuit with the gratification of their paſſions and intereſts. The lives, liberties and properties, of the ſubject are put into their hands without controul; and the invaluable right of trial by jury is turned into a ſnare for the people, who have hitherto looked upon it as their main ſecurity againſt the licentiouſneſs of power.

6thly, Becauſe we ſee in this bill the ſame ſcheme of ſtrengthening the authority of the officers and Miniſters of State, *at the expence of the rights and liberties of the ſubject*, which was indicated by the inauſpicious act for ſhutting up the harbour of Boſton.

By that act, which is immediately connected with this bill, the example was ſet of a large important city (containing vaſt multitudes of people, many of whom muſt be innocent, and all of whom are unheard) by an arbitrary ſentence, deprived of the advantage of that port, upon which all their means of livelihood did immediately depend.

This proſcription is not made determinable on the payment of a fine for an offence, or a compenſation for an injury; but is to continue until the Miniſters of the Crown ſhall think fit to adviſe the King in Council to revoke it.

The legal condition of the ſubject (ſtanding unattainted by conviction for treaſon or felony) ought never to depend upon the arbitrary will of any perſon whatſoever.

This act, unexampled on the records of Parliament, has been entered on the Journals of this Houſe as voted *nemine diſſentiente*, and has been ſtated in the debate of this day, to have been ſent to the colonies, as paſſed without a diviſion in either Houſe, and therefore as conveying the uncontroverted univerſal ſenſe of the nation.

The deſpair of making effectual oppoſition to an unjuſt meaſure has been conſtrued into an approbation of it.

An unfair advantage has been taken on the final queſtion for paſſing that penal bill of the abſence of thoſe Lords, who had debated it for ſeveral hours, and ſtrongly diſſented from it on the ſecond reading; that period on which it is moſt uſual to debate the principle of a bill.

If this proceeding were to paſs without animadverſion, Lords might think themſelves obliged to reiterate their debates, at every ſtage of every bill which they oppoſe, and to make a formal diviſion whenever they debate.

7thly, Becauſe this bill, and the other proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the ſupport of that unadviſed ſcheme of taxing the colonies, in a manner new and unſuitable to their ſituation and conſtitutional circumſtances.

Parliament has aſſerted the authority of the legiſlature of this kingdom, ſupreme and unlimited, over all the Members of the Britiſh empire.

But the legal extent of this authority furniſhes no argument in favour of an unwarrantable uſe of it.

The ſenſe of the nation on the repeal of the ſtamp-act was, *that in equity and ſound policy the taxation of the Colonies, for the ordinary purpoſes of ſupply, ought to be forborne;* and that this kingdom ought to ſatisfy itſelf with the advantages to be derived from a flouriſhing and increaſing trade, and with the free grants of the American aſſemblies; as being far more beneficial, far more eaſily obtained, leſs oppreſſive, and more likely to be laſting, than any revenue to be acquired by parliamentary taxes, accompanied by a total alienation of the affections of thoſe who were to pay them. This principle of repeal was nothing more than a return to the antient ſtanding policy of this empire. The unhappy departure from it has led to that courſe of ſhifting and contradictory meaſures, which have ſince given riſe to ſuch continued diſtractions; by which unadviſed plan new duties have been impoſed in the very year after the former had been repealed; theſe new duties afterwards in part repealed, and in part continued, in contradiction to the principles upon which thoſe repealed were given up; all which, with many weak, injudicious and precipitate ſteps taken to enforce a compliance, have kept up that jealouſy, which on the repeal of the ſtamp-act was ſubſiding, revived dangerous queſtions, and gradually eſtranged the affections of the colonies from the mother country, without any object of advantage to either. If the force propoſed ſhould have its full effect, that effect, we greatly apprehend, may not continue longer than whilſt the ſword is held up. To render the colonies permanently advantageous, they muſt be ſatisfied with their condition. That ſatisfaction we ſee no chance of reſtoring, whatever meaſures may be purſued, except by recurring, in the whole, to the wiſe and ſalutary principles on which the ſtamp-act was repealed.

RICHMOND,
PORTLAND,
ABINGDON,
KING,
EFFINGHAM,
PONSONBY,
ROCKINGHAM,
ABERGAVENY,
LEINSTER,
CRAVEN,
FITZWILLIAM,

From the LONDON MORNING POST *of May* 14.

TO LORD NORTH.

MY LORD,

IT is but ſeldom I trouble your Lordſhip, or the public, with my ſentiments touching Parliamentary affairs;—my profeſſion leads me to the purſuit of a different ſtudy, and my attention is never engaged in any political broil, in which thoſe of my profeſſion are not deeply concerned; and be aſſured, my Lord, that nothing leſs than the certainty of that once honourable profeſſion ſinking into contempt, and bringing on it the curſes of the injured innocent, and the deteſtation of all men, could have induced me to take up my pen. I revere the name, and have ſtudied the duty of a ſoldier from my infancy; and when that duty was confined to the legal protection and defence of the ſtate, and the laws of the realm, it was a pleaſure as well as an honour to wear a *cockade*; and ſuffer me to remind your Lordſhip, that in the old King's days, a *ſoldier* had a friend in every houſe: The ſad reverſe, now alas! only brings to mind that we once were happy.

It is only within the circle of a few years paſt, that the army, my Lord, could with any degree of propriety be deſervedly branded with the epithets of *military executioners*; that firebrand of cruelty, that very ſperm and eſſence of Scottiſh tyranny, Lieutenant General M------, began the bloody tragedy, by maſſacring the people, and clipping the ears of the civil magiſtrates in Canada, about the year 1761; ſince which the ſucceſſion of a brutal and corrupt adminiſtration have, with equal violence to the known laws of God and ſociety, made ſtreams of innocent blood flow in the ſtreets of our capitals, both at home and abroad, to the diſgrace of human nature, and the total diſhonour and infamy of the army.

The time is now coming, and we hope is near at hand, when that blood, unjuſtly and wantonly ſpilt in Great-Britain and in America, will from the earth call out aloud for vengeance, the perpetrators brought to condign puniſhment, and the land, as well as the name of Soldier, be freed from the curſe.

Your expedition to Boſton goes on rapidly, my Lord, and you carry your meaſures in Parliament with as much eaſe, and with as high a hand, as if the whole power of legiſlation and taxation were veſted in your boſom ſolely. But ſoftly, my Lord, are you ſure thoſe meaſures will take on the weſt ſide the Atlantic? And have you conſidered well and reconciled yourſelf to the conſequences if they ſhould not? Perhaps your Lordſhip depends upon the circumſtance of the people of Boſton acting in open and avowed rebellion to juſtify every part of your conduct:—there, my Lord, you will find yourſelf fatally miſtaken. The inhabitants of that town, and indeed of the whole province, are too great politicians to be ever drove into a meaſure of that nature; they have diſputed every inch of ground with you, upon the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the expreſs letter of their charter. You had fairly loſt the field, and now you are preparing to attack them upon new ground—by condemning them unheard, and ſtripping them of every right and privilege at one ſtroke. How earneſtly does your Lordſhip ſtrive to make that brave and hardy race of men deſperate, and to force them into that rebellion the enemies of the ſtate ſo much wiſh for: And how ſtupidly inſenſible and regardleſs of the conſequences, which you muſt know can be nothing leſs than inevitable ruin and bankruptcy on the trading part of this kingdom.

What a happy æra for the Court of Verſailles, who have long wiſhed for a favourable moment to regain their poſſeſſions in the weſtern world; but be that as it may, it is well worth your Lordſhip's while to reflect, how contemptible you muſt appear in the opinion of every thinking and judicious man, when it is made known that thoſe very meaſures which you have foſtered, and are now palming upon the Houſe of Parliament, were planned and formed in Boſton, by thoſe enemies to mankind, Hutchinſon, Flucker, Oliver, Sewal, Trobridge, Paxton and Rugleo, and delivered into your hands, ready cut and dried, by Sir Francis Bernard:

Theſe facts (which are known to but few people) I ſhall take occaſion to elucidate in my next, and will conclude this letter with the invocation of the poet;——

If, ye powers divine!
Ye mark the movements of this nether world,
And bring them to account,
Cruſh! cruſh! thoſe vipers,
Who, fingled out by a community to guard their rights,
Shall, for a graſp of filthy ore, or paltry office,
Betray them to the foe.

A SOLDIER.

BOSTON, July 4.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, held at Faneuil-Hall the 27th inſtant, and from thence adjourned to the South meeting-houſe, copies of certain circular letters, wrote by the Committee of correſpondence, ſo called, for this town, to the other towns in the province, and other places on the continent, and anſwers thereto from the ſeveral towns and colonies were read, likewiſe a certain circular letter, accompanied with a ſolemn league and covenant of a moſt dangerous nature and tendency, which hath been drawn up by the ſaid Committee of correſpondence, copies whereof have been by them clandeſtinely diſperſed through the province, without the conſent or knowledge of the town, and recommended to the people of the country, to execute without loſs of time, "leſt their *enemies* ſhould defeat its purpoſe."—Theſe points being fully ſpoke to, with candour and moderation, by Gentlemen of different ſentiments, it was at length motioned and ſeconded, That the Committee of correſpondence be cenſured by the town, and diſmiſſed from any further ſervice in that capacity. After ſome diſcuſſion on the ſubject, and other letters produced and read, the queſtion was put, and paſſed in the Negative.

WHEREFORE, we the Diſſentients do now make this public and ſolemn proteſt againſt the doings of the ſaid Committee, as ſuch, againſt the ſolemn league and covenant aforementioned, and againſt the proceedings of the town, ſo far as they have adopted the illegal proceedings of the ſaid Committee of correſpondence, for the following reaſons, viz.

Firſt, Becauſe, with regard to the ſolemn league and covenant aforementioned, we look on it to be a baſe, wicked and illegal meaſure, calculated to diſtreſs and ruin many merchants, ſhopkeepers and others, in this metropolis, and affect the whole commercial intereſt of this province; to put a check at once to our induſtry, by ſtopping the exportation of all the ſtaple articles of our trade, ſuch as Oil, Pot and Pearl Aſh, Flax-ſeed, Naval-ſtores, lumber of all ſorts, and likewiſe Cod-fiſh, by way of Spain and Portugal, the proceeds of which go to Great-Britain as remittance for goods; alſo will put an end to a very valuable branch of trade to the province of ſhip-building; to create unhappy diviſions in towns and in families; to open a door for the moſt wicked perjuries, and to introduce almoſt every ſpecies of evil that we have not yet felt, and cannot ſerve any good purpoſe.

Secondly, Becauſe that the committee of correſpondence, in many of their letters, held forth principles, which, inſtead of extricating us from our difficulties, ſerve, in our opinions, ſtill further to involve us, to which principles we cannot accede.

Thirdly, Becauſe that the Committee of correſpondence, in ſome letters that were read from them to New-York, Philadelphia and other places, particularly two to New-York of the 28th and 30th of May---have---falſly, maliciouſly and ſcandalouſly, vilified and abuſed the characters of many of us, only for diſſenting from them in opinion ----a right which we ſhall claim, ſo long as we hold any claim to freedom or liberty.

Boſton, June 29, 1774. [*Signed by* 129 *perſons.*]

PHILADELPHIA.

At a meeting of the Delegates from the ſeveral townſhips, and others, freemen of York county, at the Court-houſe in York-Town, on Monday, the 4*th day of July*, 1774.

JAMES EWING, Eſq.
JAMES SMITH, Eſq. and
MICHAEL SWOPE, Mercht. } Chairmen.

THE letters from the Committees of Philadelphia, and ſeveral other papers, mentioning the diſtreſſes of our brethren of Boſton, and the proceedings of the Colonies on the ſubject of American liberty, were read and conſidered, and the following reſolutions were unanimouſly entered into:

1. *Reſolved*, That we conſider it the indubitable right of Britiſh ſubjects, that no tax be impoſed upon them but by their conſent, given perſonally or by their repreſentatives.

2. *Reſolved*, That we apprehend that the inhabitants of Britiſh America are unrepreſented in the Britiſh Parliament, and that the Act of that Parliament, impoſing a duty on tea exported to America, with deſign to raiſe a revenue in this country, is unconſtitutional.

3. *Reſolved*, That we conceive the late Act of Parliament, commonly called the Boſton Port Bill, depriving the people of that once flouriſhing city of their property and trade, and ruining many innocent familes unheard and without their conſent, to be oppreſſive and illegal,

and an invaſion of the juſt rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America.

4. *Reſolved*, That we concur with our brethren of Philadelphia and others in opinion, that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies in North-America is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs of American grievances, ſecuring our rights and liberties, and re-eſtabliſhing peace and harmony between Great-Britain and theſe Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

5. *Reſolved*, That we will, as far as in us lies, agree and comply with any conſtitutional reſolves or reſolutions, which may be entered into at ſuch General Congreſs.

6. *Reſolved*, That James Ewing, James Smith, Martin Eichelberger, Thomas Hartley, David Greer, Samuel Edie, John Pope, Henry Slagle, William Smith, and Robert M'Pherſon, Eſquires, Doctors John Houſton & John Meam, Meſſrs. Michael Swope, Joſeph Donaldſon, John Hay, George Irwin, George Eichelberger, John Kean, Charles Lukens, Michael Hahn, and Thomas Minſhall, be the General Committee; and the ſaid James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Joſeph Donaldſon, John Houſton, Michael Swope, Charles Lukens, David Greer, and George Irwin, the Committee of Correſpondence for this County, and that they, or any two or more of them, be Deputies for York county, to meet at Philadelphia on the 15th day of July inſtant, with the Deputies of other counties, in order to conſult and adviſe on the moſt expedient mode of appointing Deputies for the General Congreſs, to aſſiſt in framing inſtructions, and preparing matters to be laid before the General Congreſs, or our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, and to do any other things which may be neceſſary at ſuch meeting.

Same day agreed in Committee, that James Smith, Thomas Hartley, and Joſeph Donaldſon, be the Deputies for York county.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, held at Newtown, agreeable to notice given, on Saturday, the 9th day of July, 1774, GILBERT HICKS, *Eſq; was appointed Chairman, and* WILLIAM WALTON, *Clerk, of this preſent meeting.*

THE Chairman having taken his place, in a ſhort addreſs to the company, explained the nature and intention of the meeting, when they proceeded to the buſineſs thereof, which was carried on and finiſhed with the greateſt decency and harmony.

In this time of public diſtreſs, when by the operation of divers acts of the Britiſh Parliament the Americans are ſubjected to the univerſal controul of a Legiſlature, in which they are not repreſented, the inhabitants of the county of Bucks, at a meeting held at Newtown, on the 9th day of July, appointed the following Gentlemen as a Committee, to repreſent the ſaid County at a meeting of the ſeveral Committees of the reſpective counties of Pennſylvania, to be held at Philadelphia the 15th day of July inſt. viz. John Kidd, Joſeph Kirkbride, Joſeph Hart, James Wallace, Henry Wynkoop, Samuel Foulke, and Joſeph Wilkinſon.

After which the ſenſe of the inhabitants of the ſaid county was recommended to them as general rules for their conduct at the ſaid meeting, in the following reſolves, viz.

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of this county have the ſame opinion of the dangerous tendency of the claims of the Britiſh Parliament to make laws, binding on the inhabitants of theſe Colonies, in all caſes whatſoever, without their conſent, as other our fellow American ſubjects have.

Reſolved, That it is the duty of every American, when oppreſſed by meaſures, either of Miniſtry, Parliament, or any other power, to uſe every lawful endeavour to obtain relief, and to form and promote a plan of union between the Parent Country and Colonies, in which the claim of the Parent Country may be aſcertained, and the liberties of the Colonies defined and ſecured, that no cauſe of contention, in future, may ariſe, to diſturb that harmony, ſo neceſſary for the intereſt and happineſs of both, and that this will be beſt done in a General Congreſs, to be compoſed of Delegates, to be appointed, either by the reſpective Colony Aſſemblies, or by the members thereof, in convention. *A true copy taken from the original minutes.*

WILLIAM WALTON, Clk.

At a meeting of a very reſpectable number of the Freemen and Inhabitants of the county of Lancaſter, on Saturday, the 9th of July, 1774.

GEORGE ROSS, Eſq; in the Chair.

THIS Aſſembly, taking into their ſerious conſideration the ſeveral late acts of the Britiſh Parliament relative to America, came unanimouſly to the following declarations and Reſolves, viz.

1. We do ſincerely profeſs and declare, that his moſt gracious Majeſty King George the Third is our rightful and lawful Sovereign, and that we will at all times ſupport and defend him to the utmoſt of our power, with our lives and fortunes, againſt his enemies.

2. We do further declare, that no power is conſtitutionally lodged in the hands of any body of men, to give and grant our money, ſave only our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, who have at all times chearfully granted aids to his Majeſty, whenever he has made a requiſition from them.

3. That the acts of the Britiſh Parliament for diveſting us of ſuch right, and aſſuming ſuch power to themſelves, are unconſtitutional, unjuſt and oppreſſive.

4. That it is an indiſpenſible duty we owe to ourſelves and poſterity to oppoſe, with decency and firmneſs, every meaſure tending to deprive us of our juſt rights and privileges.

5. That a cloſe union of the Colonies, and their faithful adhering to ſuch meaſures as a General Congreſs ſhall judge proper, are the moſt likely means to procure redreſs of American grievances, and ſettle the rights of the Colonies on a permanent baſis.

6. That it is highly expedient to appoint a Committee, to meet the Committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, on the 15th inſtant, to confer with them on the important matters mentioned in the letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Philadelphia.

7. That we will ſincerely and heartily agree to and abide by the meaſures, which ſhall be adopted by the Members of the General Congreſs of the Colonies.

8. That we do tenderly ſympathize with our brethren of Boſton, who are ſuffering in the American cauſe by an unconſtitutional and oppreſſive act of the Britiſh Parliament, called the Boſton Port Bill.

9. That a ſupſcription be opened for the relief of our ſuffering brethren there.

10. That the ſubſcription be put into the hands of the Committee of this county, to be by them laid out in the purchaſe of proviſions, and ſent to Boſton towards the relief of their diſtreſſes.

11. That the Committee for the borough of Lancaſter already appointed, be a Committee of Correſpondence; and that George Roſs, James Webb, Matthias Slough, Joſeph Ferree, Emanuel Carpenter, and William Atlee, Eſquires, Mr. Alexander Lowry, and Mr. Moſes Erwin, be the Committee to meet and conſult with the Committees of the other counties of this province at Philadelphia, the 15th inſtant, and alſo to join with the Committee of Correſpondence in receiving ſubſcriptions.

It was then moved, That the thanks of the Freemen and Inhabitants preſent ſhould be rendered to the worthy Chairman, for the very proper and ſpirited addreſs made by him to this Aſſembly, replete with the warmeſt expreſſions of loyalty to his Majeſty, and fervent zeal for the common intereſts of America, which motion was agreed to by a general holding up of hands, and the thanks of the Aſſembly were then preſented to Mr. Roſs, for his patriotic conduct upon this occaſion.

EBERHART MICHAEL, Clk.

A ſubſcription was then immediately opened by the Committee, for the benefit of our ſuffering brethren of the town of Boſton, and very handſome ſums ſubſcribed by ſeveral of the perſons preſent: And at the requeſt of numbers of the reputable inhabitants, papers are printed and ſending to the different townſhips, to receive the ſubſcriptions of the inhabitants of this county, which it is expected will amount to a conſiderable ſum, and will be collected as expeditiouſly as poſſible by the Committee, and laid out as ſhall be thought beſt to anſwer the good purpoſe intended.

At a very reſpectable meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen from the ſeveral townſhips of the county of Cumberland, in the province of Pennſylvania, held at Carliſle, in the ſaid county, on Tueſday, the 12th day of July, 1774.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Eſq; Chairman.

RESOLVED,

1. THAT the late Act of the Parliament of Great-Britain, by which the port of Boſton is ſhut up, is oppreſſive to that town, and ſubverſive of the Rights and liberties of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; that the principle upon which that Act is founded, is not more ſubverſive of the Rights and Liberties of that Colony, than it is of thoſe of all the other Britiſh Colonies in North-America; that therefore, the inhabitants of Boſton are ſuffering in the common cauſe of all thoſe Colonies.

2. That every vigorous and prudent meaſure ought ſpeedily and unanimouſly to be adopted by thoſe Colonies, for obtaining redreſs of the grievances under which the inhabitants of Boſton are now labouring; and ſecurity from grievances of the ſame, or of a ſtill more ſevere nature, under which they and the other inhabitants of the Colonies may, by a further operation of the ſame principle, hereafter labour.

3. That a Congreſs of Deputies from all the Colonies, will be one proper method for obtaining thoſe purpoſes.

4. That the ſame purpoſes will, in the opinion of this meeting, be promoted by an agreement of all the Colonies not to import any merchandize from nor export any merchandize to Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, nor to uſe any merchandize ſo imported, nor tea imported from any place whatever, till thoſe purpoſes ſhall be obtained; but that the inhabitants of this County will join in any reſtriction of that agreement, which the General Congreſs may think it neceſſary for the Colonies to confine themſelves to.

5. That the inhabitants of this County will contribute to the relief of their ſuffering brethren in Boſton, at any time when they ſhall receive intimation that ſuch relief will be moſt ſeaſonable.

6. That a Committee be immediately appointed for this county, to correſpond with the Committee of this province, or of the other provinces, upon the great objects of the public attention; and to co-operate in every meaſure conducing to the general welfare of Britiſh America.

7. That the Committee conſiſt of the following perſons, viz. James Wilſon, John Armſtrong, John Montgomery, William Irvine, Robert Callender, William Thompſon, John Colhoon, Jonathan Hoge, Robert Magaw, Ephraim Blaine, John Aliſon, John Harris, and Robert Miller, or any five of them.

8. That James Wilſon, Robert Magaw, and William Irvine, be the Deputies appointed to meet the Deputies from the other Counties of this province at Philadelphia, on Friday next, in order to concert meaſures preparatory to the General Congreſs.

Signed, by order of the Meeting,

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

At a meeting of a very reſpectable number of Freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, at the Court-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 13th of July, 1774, in conſequence of public notice for that purpoſe given.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Eſq; Chairman.

THIS Aſſembly, taking into their ſerious conſideration the preſent critical and alarming ſituation of American affairs, and the unhappy differences now ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and her Colonies, do agree and reſolve as follow, viz.

1. That the inhabitants of this county do owe, and will pay all due faith and allegiance to our lawful and rightful Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

2. That it is an abſolute right, inherent in every Engliſh ſubject, to have the free uſe, enjoyment and diſpoſal of all his property, either by himſelf or Repreſentative, and that no other power on earth can legally diveſt him of it.

3. That the act of Parliament lately paſſed for ſhutting up the port of Boſton is unconſtitutional, oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, in its conſequences dangerous to the liberties of the Britiſh Colonies; and that, therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton as ſuffering in the common cauſe of America.

4. That the protection of the liberties of America, is an indiſpenſible duty which we owe to ourſelves, who enjoy them, to our anceſtors, who tranſmitted them down, and to our poſterity, who will claim them at our hands, as the beſt birthright and nobleſt inheritance of mankind.

5. We do agree with the Committee of the city and county of Philadelphia, that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſaid Colonies is the moſt probable and proper mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering brethren, obtaining redreſs, preſerving our rights and liberties, and eſtabliſhing peace and mutual confidence between our Mother Country and her Colonies, on a conſtitutional foundation.

6. That the inhabitants of this county ought and will chearfully adopt, adhere to, and aſſiſt in executing all and ſingular ſuch peaceable and conſtitutional meaſures, which may hereafter be agreed upon and determined by the ſaid General Congreſs.

7. It is our opinion, that it would conduce greatly to the reſtoration of the liberties of America, ſhould the Colonies enter into a ſolemn agreement not to purchaſe any goods, wares or merchandizes, imported from Great-Britain, under ſuch reſtrictions as may be agreed upon by the Congreſs. We, for our parts, ſenſible of the great advantages which muſt ariſe from promoting œconomy and manufactures among ourſelves, are determined to uſe as little foreign manufactures, of what kind or quality ſoever, as our neceſſities will permit, until the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, injurious to the liberties of America, be repealed.

8. That as our brethren at Boſton are now ſuffering in the cauſe of America, it is the duty of the inhabitants of this county, in common with the neighbouring Colonies, generouſly to contribute towards their ſupport; and therefore the Committee hereafter appointed, are requeſted immediately to open and ſet on foot a ſubſcription for the ſaid ſufferers, and the money ariſing therefrom, to be laid out and expended as the ſaid Committee, or a majority of them, ſhall judge beſt to anſwer the benevolent intention.

9. That the following perſons, to wit, Francis Richardſon, Eliſha Price, John Hart, Anthony Wayne, John Sellers, Hugh Lloyd, William Montgomery, Francis Johnſton, William Parker, Richard Riley, Thomas Hockly, Robert Mendenhall, and John Fleming, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee for this County, to meet and correſpond with the Committees of the ſeveral counties of this and the other Colonies, and to join in ſuch meaſures as to them ſhall appear neceſſary for the public good.

Signed per order,

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Clk. Com.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other reſpectable inhabitants of the county of Salem, in New-Jerſey, at the town of Salem, on Friday, the 15th of July inſtant, on account of the late alarming meaſures of the Britiſh Parliament, after due deliberation had thereon, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly agreed on.

GEORGE TRENCHARD, Eſq; Chairman.

1. THAT fully ſenſible of the important advantages derived to us from a continuance of that harmony, confidence and connection, which till of late has ſubſiſted between the Parent Country and theſe Colonies, we, from inclination as well as duty, under the free enjoyment of our conſtitutional rights, liberties and privileges, will ever render all due obedience to the Crown of Great-Britain, as well as full faith and allegiance to our moſt gracious Sovereign King George the Third, and his Proteſtant Succeſſors.

2. That it gives us inexpreſſible grief, when we conſider that the machinations of thoſe, who would wiſh to deſtroy the liberties of this country, have ſo far prevailed againſt us, as to induce our moſt gracious Sovereign to believe, that we are wanting in affection for his perſon and government, and to give a ſanction to laws reſpecting us, ſo contrary to the known humanity and goodneſs of his heart, ſo deſtructive of our rights and privileges as Britiſh ſubjects, and ſo manifeſtly tending to deſtroy that affection and dependance, which we ſincerely wiſh to maintain.

3. That we conceive the Boſton Port Bill, and the Bill for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, &c. in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to be a moſt arbitrary exertion of tyranny over a free and loyal people, and of the moſt dangerous and alarming tendency, not only to that province in particular, but to all the Britiſh colonies in general; and therefore we think every well-wiſher to the liberties of his country is now loudly called upon to promote, without delay, a firm union of all America, without which it will probably ſoon ceaſe to be a country of freedom.

4. That this meeting think it their duty to declare, that they conſider the acts of the Britiſh Parliament, for reſtraining the erecting ſlitting-mills, plating-mills, &c. in America, an abſolute infringement of the natural rights of the ſubject, and of an equal tendency to enſlave America.

5. That we think a congreſs of deputies, conſiſting of men of the firſt character in every province, in point of fortune, integrity and abilities, having full powers delegated to them to act for the good of the whole, will be the moſt probable and proper means of obtaining redreſs of our grievances, re-eſtabliſhing, on a conſtitutional foundation, our rights and liberties, and of reſtoring that confidence and harmony ſo much wiſhed for: And we now declare, that we will chearfully co-operate in any general plan of union, that may be thought moſt conducive to the public good.

6. That a ſubſcription be immediately ſet on foot for the relief of the poor of the town of Boſton, now ſuffering under the operation of the Boſton Port Bill; and the monies raiſed to be appropriated by the Committee hereafter named, in ſuch manner, as to them ſhall appear beſt calculated to anſwer the good purpoſes intended.

7. That this meeting do return their unfeigned thanks to thoſe truly patriotic Members of both Houſes of Parliament, who have ſo warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of American liberty.

8. That the following Gentlemen, viz. Grant Gibbon, Benjamin Holme, George Trenchard, Andrew Sinnickſon, Samuel Lynch, Eliſha Baſſett, John Mayhew, William Hancock, John Holme, Robert Johnſon, Edward Keaſby, and John Carey, Eſquires, and Meſſieurs William Goodwin, Bartholomew Wyatt, Nathaniel Hancock, Thomas Sinnickſon, Dr. Samuel Dick, Robert Willſon, Joſeph Champneys, Thomas Carney, ſen. Dr. Iſaac Harris, and Benjamin Thompſon, be a Committee, to correſpond with the other counties of this province, and with the Committees of the other provinces, and to tranſact all kinds of buſineſs in our behalf, which the urgent neceſſity of the times may require; and alſo to delegate a certain number of their body, to repreſent this county at the provincial meeting, at New-Brunſwick, the 21ſt inſt. in order to chuſe deputies to repreſent this province at the General Congreſs. And that any nine of the above Gentlemen met together be a Committee to proceed on buſineſs.

Laſtly, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his attention to the public intereſt on the preſent occaſion.

ISAAC MUKINS, Com. Clk.

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

At his STORE, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, HATH FOR SALE,

A FEW GOODS, of a neat Quality, conſiſting of printed Cottons and Calicoes, flaxen Osenbrigs, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, Bed Furniture, Mantuas, Durants, Tammies, ſtriped and plain Camblets, Dorſeteens, Wool Cards, Braſs Candleſticks, black Jacks, and neat flowered Tin Quart Mugs, Writing Paper; Pepper, Alſpice; Rice, by the Caſk, or leſſer Quantity; French Indigo, Braziletto and Logwood, &c. &c.

N. B. He alſo keeps an INSURANCE-OFFICE for Shipping, as uſual.

WANTED to HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER elderly or middle-aged MAN, well acquainted with Farming, to live on a Farm near this City.----Alſo a WOMAN, who underſtands the Management of a Dairy. Enquire of the PRINTERS.